

LAW *AND* ORDER

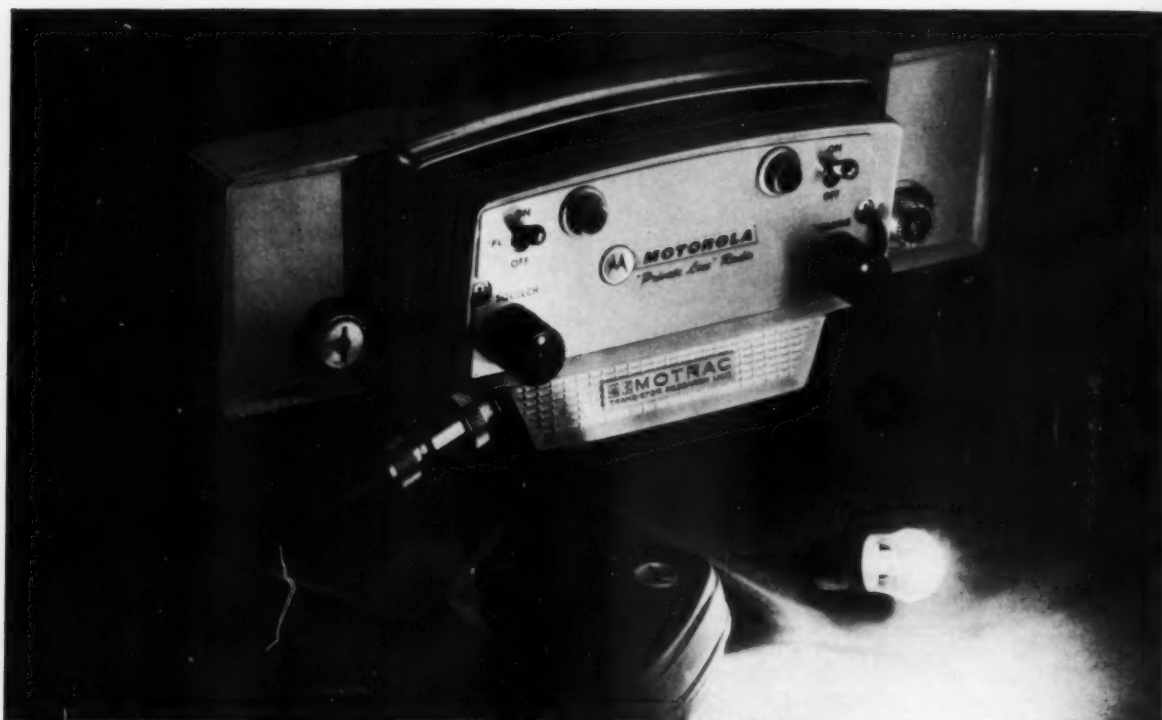


our



issue

we salute the
INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE
66th Annual Conference
New York, New York



Even your dome light draws more current than MOTRAC 2-way radio!

Motorola ends costly power drain problems and idling expense with the first fully transistorized receiver and power supply

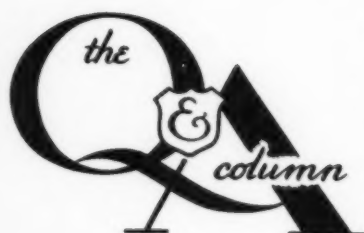
What makes Motorola MOTRAC radio the most economical and reliable 2-way radio unit in the annals of mobile communications? Not just one or two new features, but a score of revolutionary design advancements that bring you the very finest set ever engineered.

1. On standby—the MOTRAC receiver draws only a trickle of current—actually 80% less than conventional units—with an occasional increase to maintain crystals at proper temperature for precise on-frequency operation (even your dome light draws more current than MOTRAC radio). Yet, this radio is always poised for instant reception, thanks to its fully transistorized receiver. Result: no life-shortening battery drain . . . no more costly, unnecessary engine idling.
2. MOTRAC radio eliminates the most common maintenance problems: vibrators in the power supply and tubes in the receiver. All are replaced by stabilized long-life transistors.
3. Up to 40°F cooler operation means less aging and strain on components. Reason: no more receiver tube filaments; a more efficient power supply; a battery saver switch to cut off transmitter filaments; and two separate heat sinks—one for power supply, another for transmitter output tubes.
4. The MOTRAC receiver operates directly from the 12-volt battery; its low voltage operation results in less electrical strain on components, assures long life.
5. Traditional Motorola engineering and production excellence are evident throughout MOTRAC radio. Transistors undergo three separate checks, including a week of stabilization at 185°F. Only industrial-type tubes, especially suitable for the rigors of mobile operation, are used in the transmitter.
6. Patient production testing continues under stringent quality control procedures. First, each module is tested. Then each chassis is independently checked. Next, each radio is tested as a composite whole. Finally, the entire radio and associated accessories are checked out as a complete operating system.
7. MOTRAC radio is conservatively designed. The receiver has *even higher* reserve gain than conventional Motorola units to assure *peak performance* for many years. Also, power supply transistors are operated under an exceptionally high safety factor to assure extended service life.
8. Completely independent receiver and transmitter chassis, with no power supply in common, assure reliable reception regardless of transmitter performance.
9. MOTRAC radio offers you 2½ to 3 times higher audio output than conventional sets.
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For further information circle #59 on Readers Service Card



Compiled by
John I. Schwarz,
Chief of Police, Easton, Penna.

Murder, Assault and Battery

- Q.** Suppose the victim died within 8 months of the date the blow was inflicted in an Assault and Battery case, and at that time the defendant was serving time in the penitentiary on this charge. Could any other charges be brought against the defendant?
- A.** Yes, he could be brought back from the penitentiary and tried for the murder of the victim as the death had resulted within the specified time for it to constitute murder.
- Q.** Why is the time specified as a year and a day?
- A.** There is no statute governing this. Its derivation is from the old English common law in which this period was fixed for many purposes. Thus, in the case of an estray, if the owner did not claim it in that time, it became the property of the Lord. So must the owners of a wreck claim it within a year and a day. A death must follow upon a wounding within a year and a day if the wounding was to be indicted as murder.
- Q.** A man shoots at another with a malicious intent and the bullet passes through the sleeve of his coat without touching his body. What crime is committed?
- A.** Assault and Battery to kill, even though no physical injury resulted. It is not necessary to prove that the wound was dangerous to life before this charge can be proven.
- Q.** Suppose in this case, the bullet has missed entirely. What would be the charge?
- A.** Assault with intent to kill.
- Q.** A man has inflicted a serious wound upon another and the victim is in a critical condition at some hospital. You arrest the assailant. What would you do with him?
- A.** Hold him on the charge of A. & B. to kill to await the outcome of the injuries to the victim.
- Q.** In this case, during the time that the victim was at the point of death, could the assailant be released on bail?
- A.** Yes, although in this case the bail would be extremely high, due to the fact that should the victim die, it would be murder.

(Continued on Page 16)

LAW AND ORDER

AN INDEPENDENT MAGAZINE
FOR THE POLICE PROFESSION

September, 1959
Volume 7 No. 9

Contents

In-Service Training Features

THE Q & A COLUMN Compiled by Chief John I. Schwarz	3
"ACCORDING TO LAW..." Edited by Judge Irving B. Zeichner	18
THOUSAND WORD PICTURE by Pilm. Kirsch and Ives	38
THE INVESTIGATOR AND THE CRIME LABORATORY, Chapter IV by Richard O. Arther	46
HANDBOOK FOR INVESTIGATING HOMICIDE, Chapter IX by Lt. Edward A. Dieckmann, Sr. (Ret.)	68

Guest Editorial

The Honorable Nelson A. Rockefeller, Governor of New York	4
---	---

Of INTERNATIONAL Interest

THE 66th ANNUAL CONFERENCE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE	5
DOGS IN POLICE SERVICE by Major Abdel Karim Darwish, Cairo, Egypt	6
CRIMINOLOGY GOES ON PAR WITH OTHER SCIENCES by Leon Radzinowicz, Cambridge, England	8
THE ARNHEM (HOLLAND) MUNICIPAL POLICE by Dolly Van Gilst	11

Police Science

"JUST ONE SINGLE PRINT..." by Chief Kenneth J. Vehrken	28
--	----

Police Training—University Level

THE ERIE COUNTY LAW ENFORCEMENT ACADEMY by Julian D. Rivo	64
---	----

Police Association News

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION CHIEFS OF POLICE	5
INTERNATIONAL JUVENILE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION	51-55
ASSOCIATED POLICE COMMUNICATIONS OFFICERS	56
NATIONAL POLICE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION	75-78

Police Administration

THE ROLE OF THE PATROL SERGEANT by Deputy Chief Inspector Paul B. Weston (Ret.)	31
---	----

Weapons

WEAPON-WISE: Training Costs Money by David O. Moreton	20
THE NATIONAL POLICE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION PISTOL TEAM	75

Communications

THE APCO CONFERENCE IN DENVER by Lewis Winner, Consultant	56
---	----

Working-With-Youth

DELINQUENCY—WHAT CAN WE DO ABOUT IT? by Dr. A. Stanley MacNair	51
THE NORFOLK (VA.) POLICE DIVISION YOUTH BUREAU by Lt. R. P. Racine	53

Public Relations

THE PEOPLE AND THE POLICE by Irving B. Zeichner	84
---	----

Profiles

CHIEFLY CHATTER: James R. Evans, Chico, Calif. by Vollie Tripp	72
--	----

Photography

THE CAMERA COLUMN by David O. Moreton	42
---------------------------------------	----

Police Equipment News

	36
--	----

Book Reviews

	40
--	----

From The Editor—Index To Our Advertisers

	86
--	----

ABOUT THE COVER: We salute the International Association of Chiefs of Police as they convene for their 66th Annual Conference in New York City. The skyline of this great city is one of the most beautiful sights in the world. This scene is lower Manhattan at twilight.

Photo from N. Y. Visitors & Convention Bureau

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Governor of New York

GUEST EDITORIAL

Nelson A. Rockefeller

CRIME strikes at the very foundation of a society. The effectiveness of any governmental structure and social system depends upon the successful enforcement of its laws. Events of the recent past, climaxed by a convention of racketeers within our own State's borders, have given disturbing evidence of resurgent criminal activity. Recently published statistics show that the incidence of crime in New York, as in most other states, continued its upward trend in the calendar year 1958.

Organized crime is the most formidable aspect of the total crime problem today. Organized crime today consists not only of racketeering in illicit businesses, but also of control of important segments of legitimate business by illegal means. And the ultimate weapons of any organized crime syndicate are extortion and violence. Brutality against innocent persons and open gang warfare are a continuing blight on society.

The New York State Legislature in its last session enacted a group of measures which I believe will substantially strengthen our criminal laws and provide heavier penalties for civil offenses.

The battle against crime will be waged with increasing intensity in New York State and all law enforcement powers will be vigorously exercised.



The 66th Annual Conference International Association of Chiefs of Police Hotel Statler-Hilton, New York City, Sept. 27-Oct. 1, 1959

IN 1893, Chief William S. Seavy, of Omaha, Nebraska, spearheaded a meeting of fifty-one chiefs which was held in Chicago. They met and organized under the name National Chiefs of Police Union, and elected Chief Seavy as the first president. Their charter specified an annual meeting to discuss "matters of mutual interest, devolve methods of cooperation between municipal police departments in the suppression of crime and the apprehension of criminals." Since that year there has been a conference every year, with the exception of the war year of 1917. The name of the organization underwent several names changes until 1902. At that time, in Louisville, Kentucky, they adopted the present name, International Association of Chiefs of Police.

Years have passed and the association has increased in stature and prestige. Members are located in Asia, the Far East, Africa, the Near East, Europe and the Latin-American countries. These members have banded together in mutual fellowship and have the common aim of protecting their communities against the criminal.

Police chiefs from every part of our country—and from across the seas—will come to New York City to attend the 66th Annual Conference of the IACP. The headquarters will be at the Hotel Statler-Hilton, and most of the general sessions will be held in the grand ballroom of the hotel. We have received a copy of the proposed program from the Washington Headquarters. For the information of members who cannot attend and those readers who are not members, we publish it here.

Sunday, September 27th

At 9 A.M. registration of delegates and guests begins and continues until 4 P.M. The registration desk is on the mezzanine floor. After registration, it is a good time for the inspection of exhibits which can also be found on this floor.

A reception for delegates and guests will be held from 5 P.M. to 7 P.M. in the Penn Top and Skytop Rooms of the hotel.

Monday Morning, September 28th

At 9 A.M. the call to order will be given by Chief Alfred T. Smalley, of Highland Park, N. J., President of IACP. Following the Star Spangled Banner, the invocation will be given by Francis Cardinal Spellman.

Commissioner Stephen P. Kennedy

of New York will be introduced as the conference host. The address of welcome will be given by Mayor Robert F. Wagner of New York City.

Next on the agenda is greetings from His Excellency, Nelson A. Rockefeller, Governor of New York. This will be followed by the President's address.

At 10 A.M. the conference gets underway. Addresses will be given as follows:

Address—Quinn Tamm, Assistant Director, FBI, Washington, D. C.

Address—His Excellency, Brig. Gen. Carlos P. Romulo, Ambassador of the Philippines, Washington, D. C.

The Policeman's Glory Road—Dr. Carl S. Winters, Oak Park, Ill.

The British Police System: Its

Growth and Ideals—Sir John Knott-Bower (Ret.), Commissioner, London Metropolitan Police, London, England

Address—His Excellency, Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., U. S. Ambassador to the United Nations, New York City

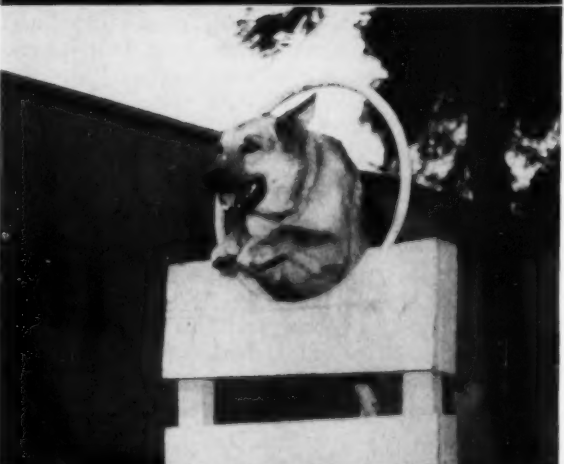
Civil Defense—Whose Real Responsibility—Lewis E. Berry, Asst. Director, OCDM, Washington, D. C.

Monday Afternoon, September 28th

The conference reconvenes at 2 P.M. and the following speakers are scheduled:

The Naked Communist—Chief Cleon W. Skousen, Salt Lake City, Utah

(Continued on Page 82)



*by Major Abdel Karim Darwish
Chief of Staff, Criminal Identification Dept.
Ministry of Interior, Cairo, Egypt, U.A.R.*

IN 1936 the Egyptian police decided to experiment with a method of crime control which was to give them much needed assistance in overcoming their greatest difficulty in crime detection, which was the unwillingness of the public to give evidence against criminals.

At that time, the Police College at Cairo had the good fortune to pick up an exceptionally good Alsatian dog named "Captain Hall." A kennel was gradually built up composed entirely of Alsatis. Some Egyptian policemen were trained as handlers. The Police College has since rebuilt a modern kennel and several first class dogs have been trained.

The number of police dogs now is about one hundred—at least thirty of them are qualified for the purposes of police services. The rest of them are mothers, babies, and dogs going through their training process. With their increase in number, two other police dog stations were established in Alexandria and Kantrah.

Training

Every handler has a certain dog which, usually, stays all his life with the handler. The training process goes through three stages:

Left—Top to bottom:

Living quarters for the police dogs are individual houses with a yard at the rear.

Equipment which is classified as personal property of each dog.

A police dog demonstrates his jumping power to the public.

Hoop jumping calls for accuracy in judgment.

A dog is trained to climb up a ladder—and to come down.

Right page:

A policeman is giving the dog instructions to get the scent of the cloth so he may chase the owner.

A policeman and his dog on patrol.

This is a version of the "line-up" with the dog making the identification.

Each canine policeman is given a frequent health check. This dog has been in an accident and has his front leg bandaged.

A squad of twenty-five dogs pass on review.

Notice: The pictures shown in this study are kindly presented by Major Kamal El Hadidy, the Commanding Officer of the Cavalry & Dog section, Police College, Cairo.

Dogs in Police Service



A. Friendship Period: The dog at the age of six months is given a name and assigned to his handler, whose primary responsibility is to get acquainted and become friendly with the dog. During this period a successful handler must get the dog to be a part of himself.

B. Physical Training Period: The dog goes through a heavy program of physical training. The purpose is to develop his behavior to complete obedience to his handler, and also to build his body.

C. Practical Technical Training: During this period, the dog is trained to develop his ability to smell and to use his sense of smell in identifying persons and things; beginning with his handler's personal smell. At this stage, the dog usually is three years old.

Meals

The dogs follow a special system of feeding—twice a day—in the morning and the evening. Each meal contains the necessary elements for keeping them healthy and active.

Medical Care

The dogs have a special clinic in the Police College. They are inspected daily by the veterinary doctor.

The Fields Of Their Activities

A. Identification Parades: Where the dog smells any print, belongings, or traces left by the criminal at the scene of crime, then goes through a parade where the accused or suspected is located between others (usually ten). The success here depends upon different factors; in some cases, the dog gave positive results six months after the crime had been committed.

B. Searching: The dogs are able to search wide areas such as desert, gardens, fields, railway trains, ships, etc. for smuggled, hidden or stolen things, especially narcotics. The dogs can detect narcotics in a wide area as soon as they are given the scent.

C. Patrol and Guard: Dogs patrol with policemen in a deserted post. They also guard certain buildings.

D. Guiding: The police recently, in the role of Social Service, started training dogs to guide the blind.

Some Results

In 1958, police dogs participated in the investigation of 644 cases. In ninety-five cases, the suspected persons identified by the dogs confessed at once to the crime; in 343 cases the suspected persons identified by the dogs

(Continued on Page 14)





Criminology Goes On Par With Other Sciences



by **Leon Radzinowicz**

*Director, Criminal Science Department,
Cambridge University*

UNTIL THE CREATION of a Department of Criminal Science in the University of Cambridge in 1941 there existed in Britain no organized research center devoted to the study of crime and the treatment of offenders.

Over a period of two centuries a number of reformers had pressed for the reform of the administration of justice, for prison reform, and for the after-care of discharged offenders. Others had pressed for the psychological investigation of the offender himself.

But, until 1941, there existed no organization for the coordination of scientific research in criminal science. Therefore the experience gained by the Department of Criminal Science may prove of value when the foundations of the Institute of Criminology are laid.

Research and Interchange of Knowledge

The purpose of the Institute is to place research in criminal science on a level of importance with research in other spheres of science, and to give impetus to the teaching of criminology as a graduate and post-graduate study; also to aid the interchange of knowledge and

experience between students and those taking part in the administration of criminal justice.

It is envisaged that the new Institute of Criminology will be part of the University of Cambridge and consequently enjoy perfect academic freedom of research and teaching. But the connection with the Home Office in London, and especially with its Research Unit, would be maintained.

Three guiding principles have governed all work done in the present Department of Criminal Science. The first is that research should be concentrated upon specific aspects of the general problem, for experience has shown that a total explanation of the origins of crime or of the effectiveness of various punishments is not practicable. Two recent reports, prepared by the Department, "Sexual Offenses" and "Results of Probation," may be quoted as an example of this approach. They are included in the series of "English Studies in Criminal Science," published by Macmillan and Co., Ltd., of which ten volumes have already appeared.

Secondly, it is felt that fundamental research into crime can only be carried out by combined efforts of experts representing several faculties, such as psychiatry, psychology and social science.

Thirdly, seeing that crime is ubiquitous, the review of criminological research and penological developments should be extended to the progress made in other countries.

Need for Much More Work

The Department has taken effective steps towards this end, but much more needs to be done. For instance, it came as a surprise that there was no concise authoritative book dealing with the principles of the criminal law of Australia. With the assistance of several distinguished Australian lawyers, such a book was published by the Department in its series of criminal science studies. Similarly a monograph on the Indian prison system has been written under the auspices of this Department.

The Institute of Criminology would be expected not only to stimulate research but also to provide training in criminological teaching; a diploma in criminology following a specialized course would be an important development towards this.

A growing interest in criminal science has already become apparent in the Universities of Melbourne and Sydney; and the Institute would expect to lend its support to the work done there and elsewhere in the Commonwealth and to profit from the experience of these other workers. As Mr. R. A. Butler, the Home Secretary, has said, the common object of all such centers is to make a distinct contribution to the study of crime and the treatment of offenders.

END

Law and Order

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There is a parking problem indeed.

A member of the Traffic Department on his way to the office.

The Youth Traffic Brigade on Saturday afternoons.



The Arnhem (Holland) Municipal Police

- some aspects -

BY DOLLY VAN GILST

THE GIRL WALKED towards the middle of the road and, throwing up one white-sleeved arm to stop the oncoming cars, with the other motioned the pedestrians waiting on the sidewalk to cross the street. Then, swinging round, she stopped the pedestrians and gave a sign to the cars to go on. Every few minutes this was repeated.

The girl was a member of the Arnhem Youth Traffic Brigade, a group of about twenty boys and girls between 16 and 24, who, especially on Saturday afternoons, help pedestrians cross busy streets. The brigade is in its second year now and its work is much appreciated. The young people help also on special occasions, like the annual NATO-Tattoo. The men in the traffic department of the Arnhem Municipal Police would never be able to do all this work themselves. This applies also to the service given by the School Traffic Brigade—children in elementary schools, who help their schoolmates reach the other side of the road in safety. In the Netherlands these little helpers are called "Ready-overs."

Like other big Dutch cities Arnhem has its traffic and parking problems. Streets in the town centre are narrow, having been constructed long ago when no conscious designing was done and nobody had yet dreamt of the motorcar. The town is situated at the junction of major cross-roads from North to South and West to East, mainly on the north bank of the Rhine. Around 1930 a permanent bridge over the river was built, exactly at the spot where nowadays nobody would think of building it, so that all the traffic must pass through the town, often causing traffic jams.

It is easily seen that the twenty-eight men in the traffic department have quite a job. They must look into traffic accidents and see to traffic control; they must keep an eye on the observance of traffic and transport law and instruct the Brigades mentioned.

Public traffic safety instruction, in cooperation with the Dutch League for the promotion of Safe Traffic, is also their task. Children in their last year of elementary school are examined as to their theoretical and practical knowledge of traffic regulations. In 1958 the number of children examined was 2,130! To keep the children interested while in the secondary schools the Arnhem traffic department invented a "mental gymnastics" league. This was a good idea, for other towns are adopting it. The traffic department also assists in converting school yards into school traffic play yards by supplying portable traffic signs. It has four big "pedal-cars" at its disposal.

There is a lot of work to be done in Arnhem, for

it is a town of over 123,000 inhabitants. It is the capital of the province of Guelderland, one of Holland's eleven provinces, and the seat of the provincial government. Being a lovely place it enjoys an abundant tourist traffic. From its flat centre on the river its residential quarters stretch forward into the hilly regions in the North. On the south side of the stream a new quarter is nearing completion, which, when ready, will house about 25,000 people. Arnhem possesses a number of important industries, including a rayon mill, a shipbuilder, and a tin factory. Among its many schools are an academy of arts, an academy of physical culture, a school of music, a dramatic school and technical schools. There is a theatrical company and an orchestra. Besides, it is the shopping center for part of the province. Law courts are also to be found there. A town with so many aspects demands hard work from its police.

The strength of the force is 219 officers. Some mechanics and three drivers are not included in this number. The Police Act of July 4th, 1957 states that towns with a population of over 25,000 have municipal police while those under 10,000 have state police. Part of the towns with a population of from 10,000 to 25,000 have municipal police, the remainder state police. The Minister of Home Affairs decides the strength of each force, the ranks of its officers, and various other details.

In a municipal force like Arnhem's there are officers with the ranks of: Chief Commissioner, Commissioner (deputy Chief Commissioner), Chief Inspector (2 classes), Inspector (2 classes), Police Sergeant I, Police Sergeant II, Constable I, Constable II.

By the Police Act it is laid down that it is the task of the police to maintain law and order and to assist those that are in need of it, all this in subordination to the competent authorities and according to the rules of law that are in force.

As regards the maintenance of public peace the burgomaster is the head of the police in the municipality.

The Arnhem Police has telephone, wireless and mobile radio at its disposal. The office is on the teleprinter network, operated by the state police. Thus the Arnhem force has direct connections with other police offices and with the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Department of Justice at The Hague. The latter having a wireless connection with Headquarters of Interpol in Paris, information from other countries can reach Arnhem quickly, and vice versa.

My story about the traffic department has already shown that the Arnhem Police is not afraid to adopt or

(Continued on Next Page)

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Arnhem (From Page 11)
invent new methods that help promote the efficiency of its work. But before a man can become a police officer who works efficiently and who has novel ideas, he must be trained. It may be interesting to look into this subject for awhile.

Formerly every municipal force saw to the training of its own officers. That proved to be rather complicated, for at various times during the year "aspirants," as officers-to-be are called in Holland, appeared and a few times a year one had to start a course for only one or two pupils. Now there are regional training schools, where two times a year a course is started and where the "aspirants" are sent. After one year they take an examination and may thus obtain their first certificate. If the result of the examination is favorable they become constables II. The subjects they are taught comprise criminal law, criminal procedure, law pertaining to road traffic, civics, first aid, sports, and drill.

The schools have permanent principles; among the teachers are officers of various police forces.

The constable II who is desirous of promotion, must continue his studies, now in his own force. A few evenings a week lessons are given and it takes an officer about 1½ or 2 years to obtain his second certificate.

Young men who want to be inspectors go to a college at Hilversum, near Amsterdam. Only those who have a certain standard of previous training are admitted. They take an examination after three years' study. The certificate entitles them in due course to promotion.

It was felt that there was a need for refresher courses for people in various ranks. Six years ago a committee of Guelders police officers (among them the then Arnhem Chief Commissioner) organized refresher courses of short duration for police sergeants, where many subjects are dealt with. The lecturers are chiefly police officers. The "pupils" come from municipal forces all over the province.

Last year refresher courses for inspectors and higher ranked officers were started at a police study-centre near Arnhem. Problems these functionaries meet in practice are there discussed.

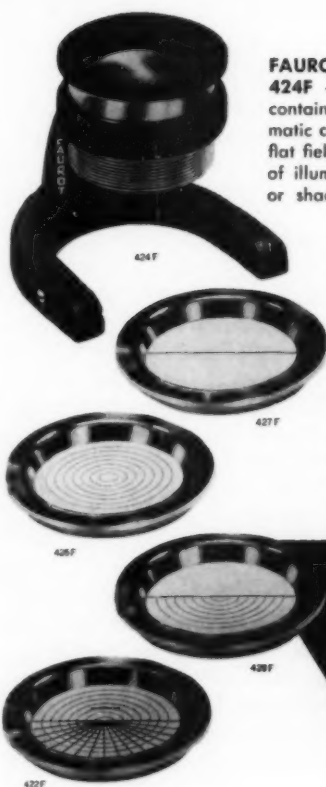
How is the young man who has obtained his first certificate introduced into the work? To that end he goes patrolling with an experienced constable. That is why one may see two policemen patrolling together in the most peaceful quarter of the town!

To learn the work in the criminal investigation department a constable who has proved that he is a good observer works with an experienced officer in that branch. A central training school for this work is being considered.

In a similar way the right persons for the other departments are found. It must be clear that administrative positions require specialized administrative training.

In a small country like the Netherlands where a language is spoken that apart from its own population is known by few others, but which is visited yearly by great numbers of tourists from all over the globe, it is imperative that police officers be able to speak one or more foreign tongues. This need has been felt especially after the Second World War, and so courses in modern languages were started in quite a number of forces. In Arnhem English and German are taught

(Continued on Page 14)



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Arnhem (From Page 12)
at present and French will be on the program soon. Officers are not obligated to take a course, but much interest is being shown. The students can obtain a special certificate. The (central) examining board comprises one or two police officers who are qualified language masters.

Languages being of such importance in the Netherlands, many people are language-minded. It must have been this quality that led the Arnhem Police to something unusual. On a direction-arrow in the police office one can nowadays read—apart from the Dutch, French, English and German renderings—the equivalent of "aliens department" in Chinese characters. When Chinese arrive in this country they often have only a scanty knowledge of European languages, so they will be glad to find the well-known characters here. I wondered, though, what would happen when a Chinese, having found his way to the department, walked in happily chattering away in his own tongue. . . . But of course, the police then find themselves an interpreter.

In the foregoing some information on the woman in the force may have been missed. In the Netherlands, women work chiefly in the children's police. This is also the case at Arnhem. After the Second World War a number of forces appointed women, who do duty in uniform. They go patrolling and are charged with traffic control.

I trust this article has at least given a general impression of the organization of the Arnhem Municipal Police, of the training of its officers and of the way certain of its problems are dealt with. I must now imitate the girl at the beginning of my story—put up a "stop" sign to the oncoming words and motion my readers on to the next article.

END

Dogs (From Page 7)

admitted that the tracks were theirs, but denied the crime. Moreover, the dogs followed tracks for unknown persons and finally came to the houses of these persons. In some of these cases, the dogs were able to go as far as twelve miles.

Every dog has his own record, his letters of credit. Some of them participated in hundreds of cases during their service.

Legal Aspect

Usually, in every case where a police dog is called on, it must be tested by a separate experiment demonstrated before the general prosecutor's representative. Yet, police dogs were severely attacked by the lawyers and offenders in the courts. The Supreme Court, after examining the situation, decided that the results attained from the using of police dogs, could be used as a method of strengthening the evidence presented in the case, and there is no objection if the police should rely upon dogs to reach the evidence.

I think before we end this study, it is necessary to give a few examples of the wonderful results reached by the use of police dogs in cases of murder, robbery,

Law and Order

etc. Sir Thomas Russell, ex Cairo Police Commandant, in his book "The Egyptian Service 1902-1946" says about one of these dogs:

"The stories of his various cases are many and remarkable, including those where he was able to follow a scent several days old, or even on a tarmac road over which motor-cars had been passing for some hours after the scent had been laid . . . One of his most famous cases intimately concerned myself, as by his help we were able to find and convict three men who murdered one of my men . . . In this case, the quality of the dog's nose was remarkably demonstrated. The tracks with which he had to deal had been made four and a half days earlier, and lay on dry, stony desert in bright, sunny weather with a strong north-west wind blowing. On the parade, his remarkable intelligence was shown by the way that he successfully took a scent, found his man, dismissed that scent from his mind and took another, and this, not twice, but three times in a few minutes."

We must also state that in many cases, the police dogs proved that they can deal with false accusation as well as a true one. The dog files show that some of them during the process of identifying a criminal, the dog left the parade and grasped an outsider from the bystanders, or even the complainant. In such cases, the new person held by the dog, either confessed or proved to be connected with the crime.

END

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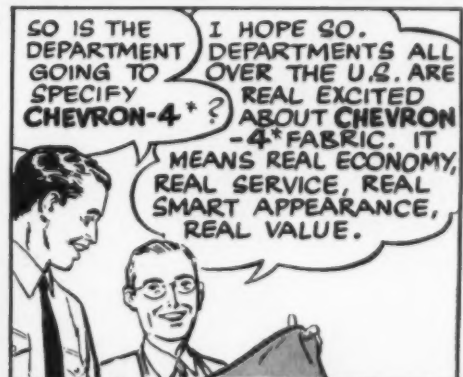
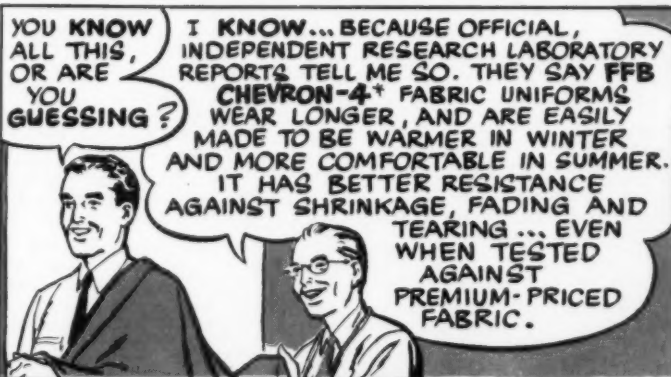
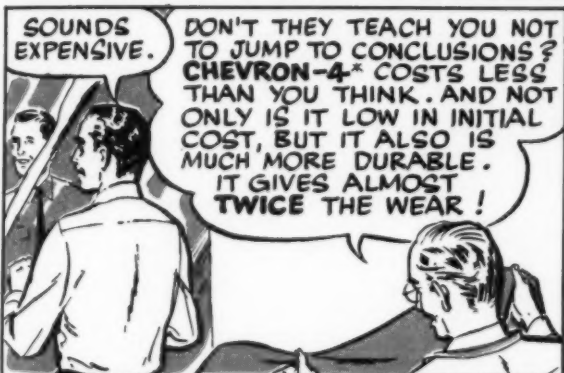
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(Continued from Page 3)

- Q.** Must a Justice of the Peace go into a full and complete hearing in a case of A. & B. to kill?
- A.** No, only for Assault, Assault and Battery and Surety of the Peace.
- Q.** A dying man made a dying declaration five months after having had a serious wound inflicted upon him. Was the declaration competent against the accused and what would have to be proven?
- A.** Yes, it would have to be shown that the victim knew that he was about to die and did die.
- Q.** Suppose that in this case, the victim, believing that he was about to die, made the dying declaration a few hours after the wound was inflicted, but did not die until five months later. Would the declaration be admissible?
- A.** Yes, if it could be proven that he believed he would die.
- Q.** In a charge of A. & B. to kill, would any other counts be brought on the indictment?
- A.** Yes. A. & B. and Agg. A. & B. would all be incorporated.
- Q.** Would the same hold true if the charge was Assault to kill?
- A.** Yes, except in this case it would only include the additional charge of Assault.
- Q.** A man points a gun at you and pulls the trigger, but for some reason the gun does not fire. What is the charge, if any?
- A.** Assault to kill.
- Q.** What is meant by Maim?
- A.** To deprive a person of a member of his body, the loss of which renders him less capable of fighting. In this respect, "to wound" is distinguishable from "to maim" for the latter implies a permanent injury, whereas, a wound is any mutilation or laceration which breaks continuity of outer skin.
- Q.** What is the law on Assault with intent to maim?
- A.** To unlawfully and maliciously shoot at any person or by pulling a trigger or by any other manner attempt to discharge any kind of loaded arms at a person, or to stab at, cut at or attempt to wound any person, with intent to maim, disfigure or disable any such person.
- Q.** What is A. & B. with intent to maim?
- A.** The actual commission or performing of a battery as described above would constitute A. & B. to maim. In these cases, however, it must be borne in mind that there must be shown, not only the intent to wound, but the specific intent must be to show that there was an intent to actually disfigure or disable the person so as to leave him permanently disabled. **END**

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"According to Law..."

Edited by Judge Irving B. Zeichner
Law Editor



Training Of Special Officer

Plaintiff became involved in an altercation with the operator of a tow truck over his charge for towing a disabled car. The attention of a policeman was drawn to the dispute by loud conversation and profane language. The officer was serving as a reserve policeman of the municipality specially assigned for the evening at the Club Miami at the request of the proprietor.

Plaintiff turned and ran but was hit in the back by gunfire from the officer's weapon. He sued the officer and the municipality, but the trial judge dismissed the claim against the municipality. A judgment was brought in against the officer for compensatory and punitive damages.

On appeal, the Superior Court of New Jersey reinstated the action against the municipality. It held that there was actionable wrongdoing participated in by the municipality through the police chief, in permitting a person as ill-equipped in training as the evidence showed the officer to

have been, to perform police duties armed with a firearm.

"First, the jury could have found from the evidence that the chief of police knew or reasonably should have known that Mularchuk would be armed with a loaded gun on his assignment that evening. Second, if the jury believed Mularchuk's testimony it could have found that his hitting plaintiff in the back while aiming at the ground was evidence of lack of adequate skill with the firearm. Moreover, there was a plenitude of evidence in the circumstances of the shooting, whatever version is credited, to have permitted the jury to conclude that Mularchuk was inadequately versed in the fundamental rules as to the conditions under which he would be justified in firing at or in the vicinity of the plaintiff."

Sunday Closing Law

The Crown Kosher Super Market and an Orthodox rabbi sought an injunction to restrain the Chief of Police of Springfield from enforcing the

criminal provisions of the Sunday Closing Law. The market sells kosher food almost exclusively and its owners are Orthodox Jews.

Jewish observance of the Sabbath requires not only total abstinence from work or business, but also forbids doing business vicariously, by causing or inducing others to work on the Sabbath. For many years the Crown Market had been closed down from sundown on Friday but had been open for business from 8:00 A.M. to 6:00 P.M. on Sundays.

The U. S. District Court held that the Massachusetts Lord's Day Act violates the Fourteenth Amendment to the federal constitution in that it discriminates against those who observe some day other than Sunday as their Sabbath.

"What Massachusetts has done in this statute is to furnish special protection to the dominant Christian sects which celebrate Sunday as the Lord's day, without furnishing such protection, in their religious observances, to those Christian sects and to Orthodox and Conservative Jews who observe Saturday as the Sabbath, and to the prejudice of the latter group. It is clear that by denying to the plaintiffs the liberty to work, or pursue other 'secular' conduct on Sunday, the law puts an economic penalty upon a person observing as his Sabbath some other day than Sunday by depriving him of the productive use of one further day of the week. In other words, whereas ordinary grocery stores are open six days a week, if the challenged law is constitutional the Crown Market can be open only five days and none of these five days would include a day of the week end, when a large percentage of the week's sales is normally obtained. Even assuming that the Crown Market could stay in business on such a basis, it could do so only under great handicap as against other supermarkets. Crown Market's Orthodox customers also lose much of the value of their Sunday under the same penalty, since if the law is constitutional they may not shop on either Saturday or Sunday. Without doubt if they remain faithful to their religious convictions, they will be under a very substantial disadvantage as compared with shoppers whose Sabbath is observed on Sunday. The rabbi-plaintiffs would be hindered in their function of supervising the food to be eaten by the members of their congregations, and they would also suffer great detriment in their efforts

(Continued on Page 26)

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Weapon-Wise

A Technical Report on Weapons for Law Enforcement



Training Costs Money But Can Save Money

David O. Moreton, Technical Editor

FIREARMS TRAINING costs money, but it also saves money. Effective training can effect a savings in your department, or any department, by reducing the possibility of pension payments, not for twenty years but for life to an officer's widow. Firearms training is not a positive guarantee, but it is a form of insurance against inability to defend one's self under fire.

Proper training can mean the difference between life and death in the final analysis, for it can give a man that certain confidence in his ability to hit a specific target. With it, there is less opportunity of the officer being hit and possibly killed, for if the gunman shows himself long enough to become a target the officer should end the battle then.

A properly co-ordinated firearms training program is the only means of achieving firearms proficiency. Very few men can maintain shooting proficiency without constant practice. Such practice should be regular and required of each officer of each department at least once a month. Proficiency and ability fall off if practice is neglected or approached with a half-hearted or negative attitude.

Officers with exceptional ability should be encouraged to shoot more

frequently and to represent the department in competition, both police and civilian. The resultant publicity and public relations can mean a further reduction in armed resistance. No man in his right mind would deliberately engage in a gun fight with a man from a department of known marksmen. This has been proven time and again in cities like Los Angeles and Detroit, where an effective program has developed outstanding individual and team shooters. Their training programs have resulted in an overall improvement throughout the department in marksmanship. This fact is known and publicized in the press and each time an individual officer or the team wins in a match suitable publicity announcements are sent to the press.

The U. S. Army Signal Corps has realized that in order for it to protect its important installations properly, its civilian guards must receive more adequate instruction and training. To this end the Provost Marshal is sending a special military police team to the various Signal Corps installations for the purpose of instructing the civilian guards in more efficient marksmanship techniques. This group of instructors is under the direction of Capt. John Prehle, of the Provost

Marshal's school at Fort Gorden, Georgia. This is the same officer who is the director of the Small Arms Firing School for Police at the National Matches.

Eventually it becomes the duty of each chief of police to make the necessary decision to institute a firearms training program. While the decision itself is not difficult, it is difficult to get funds, or if necessary, fight for funds. The fight is worth the effort. Ask the chief who has such a training program. He is proud of his program and so are the people of his town, especially when his men start winning awards.

While holding forth like this, it might be well to tell a story about a town in Oklahoma, where the department receives a total of thirty rounds with which to train an officer in the proper use of his all important side-arm. This amount of ammunition is disgraceful, but to add insult to injury, the training program is required to emphasize quick-draw. The only comment that can be made is, I am glad that I do not live there. To have no training is bad enough, but to have quick-draw only without previous training is ridiculous as well as dangerous.

Firearms training is important. It should be given a prominent place in your department's training program. An officer is an important individual. He should be trained properly for the sake of all.

Camp Perry, Ohio—1959 National Matches

I have been here at Camp Perry for quite a few days now watching the preparations for the matches which started Monday, July 27th with the International 50 Meter Free Pistol and International Rapid Fire Silhouette Matches. These matches are the preliminary to the famed Small Arms Firing School which started on Wednesday, July 29th.

The International Rapid Fire Range
(Continued on Page 22)

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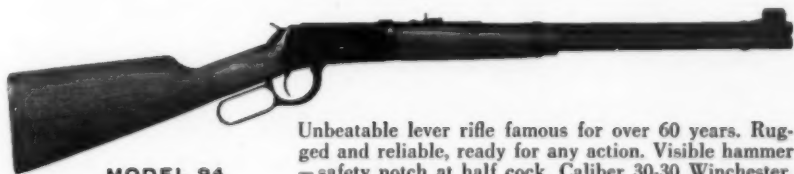
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Weapon-Wise . . . (From Page 20)

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The International 50 Meter Free Pistol Match was fired on the fifth block National Match targets numbered from 401 to 500. Each of these firing points is enclosed in a booth protecting the shooter from both sun and wind.

With both the International Free Pistol and Rapid Fire matches completed, the results were soon available and a new record became official. The new record, a score of 1130 out of a possible 1200, was fired by the Navy's Petty Officer Gasper Defino,

of San Diego, California. This score is an aggregate of the two International matches. In the Free Pistol match Defino fired a 549 out of a possible 600 and he followed this with a 581 out of a possible 600 in the Rapid Fire match.

The previous record of 1128 was held and established by Master Sergeant Hulet Benner, of the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, New York, in 1954. This year "Joe" Benner is recovering from an illness, but nonetheless, fired an aggregate score of 1122 placing him in third place behind a fellow Army shooter, Master Sergeant Richard Stineman, of Columbus, Georgia, who fired an aggregate total of 1128 tying the old record. Fourth place went to Lt. David Cartes, also of Columbus, Georgia, another Army shooter with a total of 1114. A total of 489 shooters fired in these difficult International matches.

Following the matches mentioned above, the all-important Small Arms Firing Schools got underway, with record registration in all four of the schools. The registration for the Police School closed after only a day and a half with three hundred registrants. Several thousand shooters registered for the basic, intermediate and advanced schools. As this is being written, hundreds of pistols are being fired on all five hundred firing points.

(Continued on Page 24)



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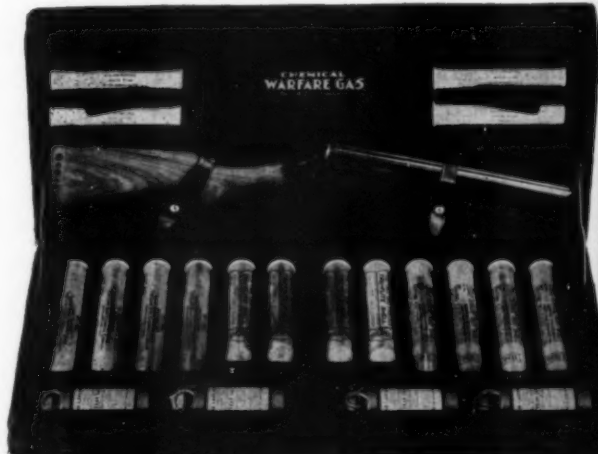
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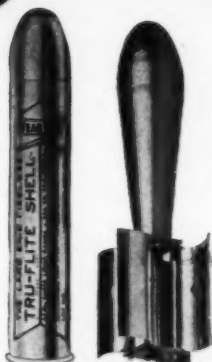
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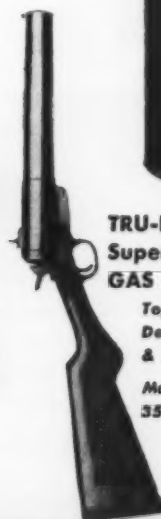
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Weapon-Wise . . . (From Page 22)

The Police School is using the Valle Range which is furthest west. Here the McAvoy running man match is being fired. Only a few officers have fired a possible score (perfect) at fifteen yards. The running man target travels across a forty foot space in two directions, across and back (80 feet), in 6.4 seconds. This is fifteen miles an hour. The number of hits is recorded electronically in two places, on six lights in front of the shooter and on an electronic counter at the range officer's control panel. Each hit lights a light in front of the shooter and the total number appears on the control panel. Ties are resolved by moving back five yards and refiring.

Adjacent to the running man targets, Inspector Harry Reeves, of the Detroit Police Department, is supervising the firing of the riot gun with buckshot and rifled slugs.

On the other ranges the students of the various schools are firing the prescribed courses for their group: Ball and Dummy exercises, the National

Match course, and so forth. It is actually hard to convey the picture of the hundreds of shooters, all firing on a given command.

Shooters and their families have come from every state in the Union, plus Puerto Rico, to attend the schools and matches. Many police officers I have talked with have taken time off (at their own expense) or are making this their vacation in order to attend the Police School. It was gratifying to me to see many of the officers here who requested National Match information from this writer. I will give a more detailed report on both the Police School and the National Matches next month.

Along Commercial Row

Along commercial row here at Camp Perry there are the dealers and manufacturers of firearms and accessories. Many of these companies are familiar to LAW AND ORDER readers: E. K. Pote, Remington, High Standard, Mitchell's Shooting Glasses, Winches-

(Continued on Page 26)

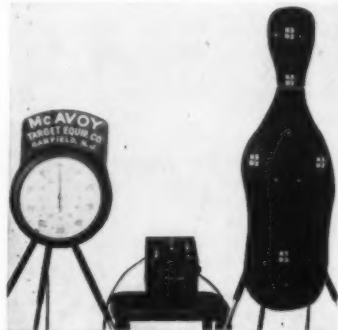
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Presents

The

Chief of the Month

Chief George E. Huntington

of Bloomington, Indiana



I REGARD being selected as Chief of the Month as a distinct privilege and an honor. I am genuinely pleased, because I believe such a nomination indicates that the laurels should rest on the heads of the men of the Bloomington Police Department.

In my opinion, no department can be regarded as efficient or dedicated unless they take advantage of every accredited program of training available to law enforcement agencies. The quality of service rendered by the men of our department, their esprit de corps and their acceptance by the citizens of the community, are the direct products of utilization of such programs. We are fortunate in that one of the more prominent training facilities in the field is located in Bloomington. I refer to the Indiana University Center for Police Training.

The scope and variety of training available to every office of our department can best be described by listing a few of the activities in which we have participated during my tenure. These activities include: basic police

training, narcotics, juvenile control, basic firearms, firearms instructor training, safety education, fingerprinting, chemical tests for intoxication, lie detection and many other learned symposia and conferences.

Let me reiterate that the result of such training has increased departmental efficiency, greater devotion to duty, higher departmental morale, additional compensation to individual officers and attendant respect for law and order by the citizens of our All-American community.

I am pleased and proud to have been honored by this nomination. As I said earlier, such a title reflects the caliber of our City Administration and our entire Police Department. I accept this honor in the name of our department and the men who by their service made such an award possible.

Bloomington Police Department
GEORGE E. HUNTINGTON, JR.
Chief of Police

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Weapon-Wise . . . (From Page 24)
ter Western and Steve Herrett. Others are Crosman Arms, Al Freeland, Sam Bond, Hammellie, Evaluators Ltd., and others. Yet to come are Colt's and Smith & Wesson.

There are many developments to report upon, but at a later date because of lack of space. However, most important is a reloading machine manufactured by AutoLoad, Inc., of 683 E. Young Street, Santa Ana, California. With this electrically operated reloader it is possible to reload 7300 rounds per hour maximum. However, Mr. Coffey, one of the company's five partners, says that this machine works best at 5,000 rounds per hour, because an operator cannot satisfactorily work faster.

The machine weighs 160 pounds ready for shipping. It occupies an 18" x 30" space on the reloading bench and uses 110-115 60 cycle AC power. The price of the machine is \$2,485, FOB Santa Ana, California.

Gun Oil

A new oil for cleaning, lubricating and preserving guns, which is called G-66 Brand Gun Oil, has been developed by the Jet-Aer Corp. It is packaged in an aerosol container which allows spraying. Repeated use of this oil leaves an invisible coating which has a plating effect and conditions the gun indefinitely.

"According to Law..."

Edited by Judge Irving B. Zeisner
Law Editor

(Continued from Page 18)

to preserve, in these circumstances, due observance of the Jewish Sabbath and of the dietary laws by them."

Prosecution Of Fugitive

Defendant was charged with unlawfully fleeing from Hennepin County, Minnesota to South Carolina with intent to avoid prosecution under Minnesota law for the crime of first degree murder.

The Fugitive Felon Law which calls for trial in the federal district in which the original crime is alleged to have been committed states that "Whoever . . . travels in interstate . . . commerce with the intent . . . to avoid prosecution . . . under the laws of the place from which he flees, for murder, kidnapping . . . shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both."

Defendant moved for dismissal on the ground that no indictment, information or complaint had been issued against him by the State of Minnesota prior to his alleged flight and hence there was no "prosecution" pending from which he could flee in violation of the statute.

The United States District Court for the District of Minnesota denied the motion. It said:

"A reading of the statute leaves one with the impression that the principal elements essential to its violation are: (1) the commission of a crime, followed by (2) interstate travel and (3) with intent to avoid prosecution under the laws of the state from which flight originates. There is no indication that the expression 'prosecution' is used in any established technical or legal sense.

"If the construction urged by the defendant were the correct one, then I dare say that the statute would be an ineffective aid to the capture or prosecution of fleeing felons because of the time which would necessarily be required to institute some formal

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prosecution. It must be an innate instinct of a person who has committed a crime to immediately leave the scene. By modern means of transportation it takes only a matter of hours for one to reach a state border and move into interstate commerce. It would normally take at least a day, and more likely several days, for a complaint or information to be filed. To summon a grand jury and secure the return of an indictment would probably take much longer. Hence, if defendant's interpretation of the statute is accepted, the law would be an ineffective instrument for justice.

"The words 'to avoid prosecution' mean 'to avoid being prosecuted.' The statute does not say 'to avoid a pending prosecution.'"

(Continued on Page 84)

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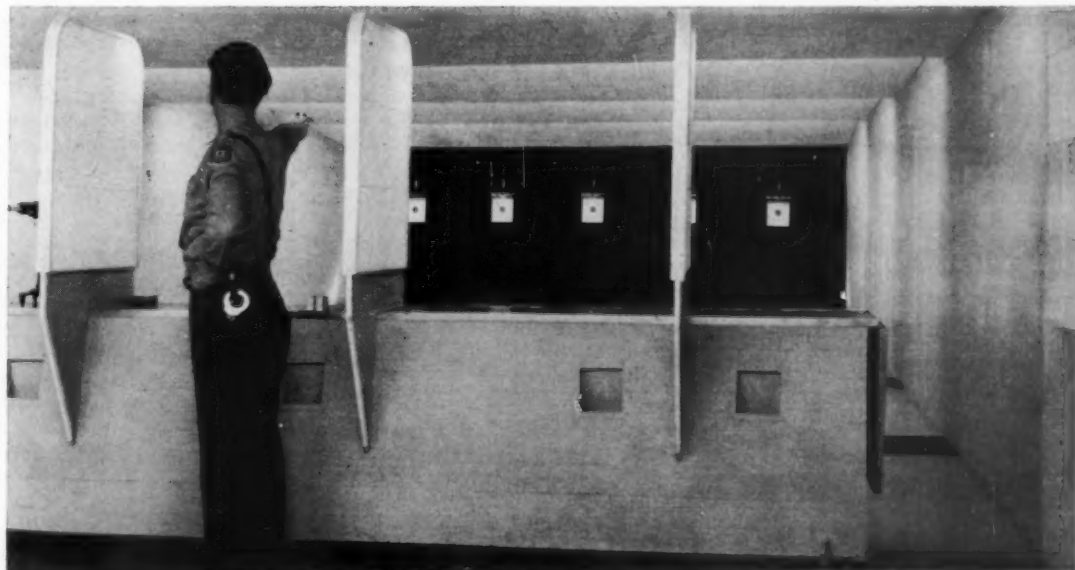
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“Just One Single Print...”

by **Kenneth J. Vehrken**
Chief of Police, Bergenfield, N. J.

THE DAY had started for the men on the first shift and the routines of early morning were in operation. It was June 18, 1959 and at 8:40 A.M. a call came into headquarters from Joseph Gianetti, sales manager for Richard Motors, a leading automobile dealer in Bergenfield. He stated that his place of business had been entered during the night and an undetermined amount of money was missing.

Lt. Detective Emery Einreinhof was assigned from headquarters and a call was made to Patrolman Robert Kirsch, department photographer, at his home to report with his camera at the scene of the crime.

Investigation revealed the following. A check of the premises failed to reveal any forced entry. Richard Giamo, owner, and one of his salesmen closed the showroom approximately 10:30 P.M. the previous night. They had closed and bolted the large glass double doors in the showroom and exited through the side door facing the parking lot. This door was locked and double-checked by Mr. Giamo.

Overhead lights are on in the

showroom until twelve midnight. They work automatically by a time clock. The parking lot adjoining the showroom is lighted by a single large floodlight. However, on this particular night the light had burnt out and had not been replaced immediately. It was assumed that the perpetrator(s) had entered the side door with a key sometime between midnight and daylight of this date.

Two metal cash boxes were removed from the secretary's desk where they normally were kept in the right hand, lower drawer. These boxes were found on Mr. Giamo's desk which is in the inner office. A metal cabinet located in the secretary's office had its door forced open. This is the spot where they formerly kept the cash boxes. It was determined that \$59.75 in nickels, dimes and quarters and four \$5 bills were taken. The crime was discovered by the secretary, Mrs. Ruth Dickenman, who showed good sense by immediately excluding everyone from the crime area until the police arrived.

Over-all pictures of the crime scene were taken, then Lt. Det. Einreinhof set about dusting the secre-

tary's office for latent fingerprints. By using a flashlight, a single print was discovered on the left side of the right middle drawer. This drawer had been forced out of the desk. When the middle drawer was out of the desk, it provided an opening so the boxes could be removed from the bottom drawer. The drawer was replaced carefully in the desk and Ptlm. Kirsch photographed the print. Lt. Det. Einreinhof then lifted the print onto the black rubber lifter. Next, the owner's five hundred pound safe (containing \$1350) was dusted for prints. The safe had not been disturbed. The two metal cash boxes which had been broken into were brought to headquarters to be dusted.

Due to the probable use of a key to gain entrance, investigation was focused on employees—past and present. For purposes of comparison, the three people who rightfully had access to the cash boxes, the secretary Mrs. Dickenman, the owner Mr. Giamo, and the sales manager Mr. Giannetti, willingly gave specimens of their fingerprints.

After checking present and past employees, one name presented a possibility. A former employee, a salesman, had never returned a 1959 Plymouth when he left the company and was being sought by the Eastern Acceptance Corp. His name was Thomas H. Hansen and the address given was in Hackensack, a town five miles away. In checking with Lt. Paul Boulais, of Hackensack's Police Department, it was learned that the subject no longer resided in Hackensack. They had arrested him on a worthless check charge in May, 1959, but since he couldn't make bail, he was remanded to the county

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jail. The B. of I. of the Bergen County Jail, headed by William Di Martini, cooperated by giving us a mug shot and a copy of Hansen's prints. In the meantime, Pltm. Kirsch developed his film of the print and blew it up to a 7 x 8 photo. It was a beautiful picture showing an extremely clear print. The print was a whorl pattern with an unusual core. None of the three employees' prints were of the whorl pattern. The two cash boxes were dusted at headquarters and additional prints were found.

A comparison of Hansen's prints were made with the blown-up photo. Of his ten fingers, only three contained whorls. Without the aid of a magnifier, two of the whorls were eliminated, but the whorl in the subject's left index finger appeared to be extremely similar to the latent print found on the face of the desk drawer. Unfortunately, the "flat impressions" were not dark enough for further comparison.

A call to Mr. Giamo told us that the final day Hansen was employed by the company was "the last day of March." This information bolstered our hopes that we were on the right track.

Next we called Chief William T. Cacase who conducted the Alpine Police Academy in Alpine, N. J. where Lt. Det. Einreinhof completed both the latent and classification courses in 1955. We gave him the highlights of the case and asked if he would look over our evidence. Chief Cacase, well known for his fine work in the identification field, gladly cooperated. He carefully inspected the work that had been done. He also made a reverse of our photo

and felt we had a very strong case against Hansen. He prepared our case for forwarding to the Director of the Bergen County (N. J.) Section of the Latent Fingerprint Department of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The file was forwarded to them.

In the meantime, an arrest record for Hansen was requested from the New Jersey State Bureau of Identification. It revealed his record started in 1950 for grand larceny (auto). Adjudged a youthful offender, he was given a suspended sentence and put on probation. In May, 1951, he was arrested in New York City for armed robbery and sentenced to fifteen years in Elmira Reformatory. He was out on parole in November, 1953. In May, 1959, he was arrested for issuing false checks.

Within ten days the F.B.I. report told us a comparison check on Hansen's prints proved they were the same as those on the evidence. We made a wanted bulletin on him, and soon we received a call from Lt. Boulais, of the Hackensack Police Department, saying they had our "wanted" man. They had him on a "good" arrest—for attempted burglary, possession of a stolen car, possession of burglar tools, and possession of a loaded revolver.

We went right over to interrogate the prisoner. When we confronted him with our fingerprint evidence and let him read the F.B.I. report, he admitted perpetrating the crime. He entered the establishment at 2 A.M. and took a lug wrench from one of the cars in the service department. This tool was used to open the file cabinet, desk drawer and the two cash boxes—he did it "in a hurry."

Fortunately for the Bergenfield Police Department, the team of Einreinhof and Kirsch were not "in a hurry." We are justly proud of our two men. Careful investigation led to the solution of a crime and the identity of a seasoned criminal. END

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Letter of Testimony

Gentlemen,
Jan. 16, 1959
Reference is made to your shipment to me of one
.38 Special Cal. Double Derringer under your
invoice No. 27413. I want to thank you for your
prompt handling of my order. I will also appreciate
your sending me a price list of parts for this gun.
Since I am something of a small arms expert and
an army Ordnance Officer, you may be interested
in my appraisal of this weapon. I had many mis-
givings about this weapon even after examining it.
I had designed such a weapon based on the .41
double derringer some 25 years ago, but did not
build one as my calculations indicated that the
hammer blow at the lower barrel would not fire
the primer. I ran your weapon through a pretty
thorough test. I started with just primed cases.
Then with 2 grains of Bullseye powder behind 148
grain bullets. I then went up in half grain incre-
ments until I reached 4 grains of Bullseye loads.
The gun performed perfectly in both barrels. No
looseness developed even with the 4 grains of
ammunition. Of course with factory ammunition it
also functioned perfectly. I tested it for bullet
penetration into southern pine against my very fine
4" barrel Smith and Wesson .38 special revolver.
With all loads the penetration of pine by bullets
fired from each gun with the same powder charge
were equal. In other words this little derringer will
give the same bullet velocity as the standard 4"
barrel revolver.
Even though the little gun has considerable kick,
I did not find the recoil uncomfortable or ob-
jectionable. In fact I would like to have one designed
for the .357 magnum ammunition.
This little gun is without doubt the most powerful
gun for its size and weight that has ever been
built. Also because of its size and power, it is the
best personal defense weapon that I have ever
seen.
The workmanship used in its manufacture does not
come up to that used by Smith and Wesson, Colts
and other manufacturers of fine guns, but this
does not appear to affect the function of the
weapon. I would be interested to know if the
frame is a drop forging or a casting and what kind
of steel is used in it.

Very truly yours,
M. O. WILBURN
219 South Perry St.
Montgomery 5, Alabama



Bonora Method

A new method of dusting for fingerprints will be
demonstrated at the International Association Chiefs
of Police Conference in New York City.

Detective Matthew J. Bonora, of the Nassau County
Police, and George Hartz, a civilian chemist, have
developed a new type of fingerprint powder which is
packaged in an aerosol can. The powder is sprayed on,
thereby leaving an even distribution of powder.

The powder is comparable to, and most times better
than, the conventional powders in producing latent
prints due to the fact that the aerosol spray captures
all of the characteristics left by the latent print where-
as the brush tends to destroy the impression through
the application of the powder.

Known as ID, this new product is more economical,
will not burn, is not toxic, and will not damage dusted
items. It is more luminous, and because it does not fill
in, it produces clearer, more understandable prints.

Detective Bonora, who works as a Squad Commander
out of Seaford, has spent two years developing this new
product and method and now holds the patent. Detec-
tive Bonora and Mr. Hartz have been assisted by Sgt.
Wm. Golden, also of the Nassau County Police.



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The Role of the Patrol Sergeant

by Deputy Chief Inspector Paul B. Weston

New York City Police Department (Ret.)



ABOUT THE AUTHOR: Chief Weston retired in 1959, after twenty-two years with New York's "Finest," and is now a member of the faculty at Sacramento State College in California. He is the author, co-author, or editor of nine books in police science and administration.

THE MOST VITAL SPOT in police administration is the point of contact between the patrolman and management.

Attention should be focused on this lower level of the management structure because the art of getting things done through people has its foundations, and its very future, in this relationship between the patrol sergeant and the policemen he works with and through.

The sergeant directs the patrolmen in attempting to gain the organization's objectives. He is at the point of action; he is with the people who do the work. He supervises the level-of-execution employee regardless of the hour or place, and it is these employees who effectuate the management program.

Erosion

A slow eating or wearing away of the responsibility and authority of a patrol sergeant has been taking place. If it is not halted, this deterioration will undermine the entire command hierarchy of any police unit, contribute to the waste of human resources, and interfere with attempts to gain objectives which will provide a community with a climate of law and order.

At the beginning of this century the sergeant was a man feared by his subordinates and a vital part of management, but little by little the sergeant's powers were stripped away. Management frequently bypassed the sergeant and rules were enacted which curtailed the sergeant's authority to make decisions.

The basic concept of a sergeant as a supervisor with authority to act within his work group has been reversed, and today a sergeant must either give prior notice or secure approval before he can act on many

problems concerned with his immediate subordinates.

Trinal Responsibility

Three groups are responsible for the erosion of status and importance in the role of the sergeant. Top level management failed to weigh the advice of industrial sociologists and personnel technicians against their own knowledge of practical police administration; commanding officers did not develop subordinate supervisors; and many individuals designated as police sergeants refused to function as supervisors and sought the role of the working-man's friend.

Industrial sociologists and psychologists preach the creed that a "happy worker is an efficient and productive worker. Fear," they said, "should never rule." Requests and suggestions, instead of orders, would keep the worker happy.

These experts in human relations in industry say that supervision should not be brutal and reign through fear, and that supervisors must like people, help them, and constantly strive to get along with them. While it is true that brutality has no place in supervision, it is possible that fear can have its constructive aspects.

Every police department has one or more "tough" sergeants. Men who appear to dislike people, offer little apparent help, and seem to have little or no interest in getting along with them. This type of a supervisor commands respect despite the environment of fear he creates, and though he sets high standards of performance he is usually as demanding of himself as he is of his subordinates. Men may not like him, but they like working for him, and he develops subordinates as he spurs them to peak performance.

Experts in industrial personnel management have systematically taken out of the police sergeant's job everything of importance, while at the same time crying out in alarm that the sergeant was not doing his job. Finally, they said the "foreman's rule," which reduced the number of men a sergeant should supervise to a mere handful, would result

(Continued on Next Page)

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For further information circle #91 on R. S. Card

Police Sergeant . . . (From Page 31)
in improved supervision and per-
formance.

However, as his span of control
was decreased the sergeant lost
status and importance. Vertical com-
munications began to flow around
him instead of through him and
morale in the rank flipped to a new
low.

Also responsible is the command-
ing officer who fails to delegate and
deputize a full measure of work to
his sergeants. This commander soon
finds out he is violating the principle
of unity of command, that workers
should be under the control of only
one person. Such officers must use
their sergeants in securing peak per-
formance from policemen under
their immediate supervision and not
step in and correct or instruct a
policeman at every opportunity. A
good commander provides work situ-
ations which will stimulate the
growth and development of first-
level supervisors.

Every police department has one
or more sergeants whose I-need-
to-be-liked-and-cannot-wait attitude
permits monumental waste. The
police officers know them because
they are failures at representing
them to management; commanders
know them because they must step
in and do their job. These sergeants
are unwilling to antagonize their
own superiors to improve conditions
for the men under their supervision,
and they function in their true role
as a sergeant only when forced to
take action.

A "friendly" sergeant soon be-
comes the man who knows too much,
by encouraging confidences from his
subordinates; the man who talks too
much, by off-the-record conversa-
tions when "socializing"; and ulti-

mately the man who has made the
Big Compromise with himself and
the truth, by being the good fellow
whose need of approval and esteem
has made him nothing more than
a patrolman wearing the stripes of a
sergeant!

Manager Status

In 1864 the rules for the governing
of the small but growing police de-
partment of the City of New York
spelled out the role of a sergeant as
a manager: "The sergeant will, if
possible, see each man on his beat."
These "sees" were the means by
which a sergeant communicated
with his men and organized the
work of the group under his super-
vision. Observation of post condi-
tions led the sergeant to make his
own objectives and these "sees"
were measurements of the perform-
ance of police officers.

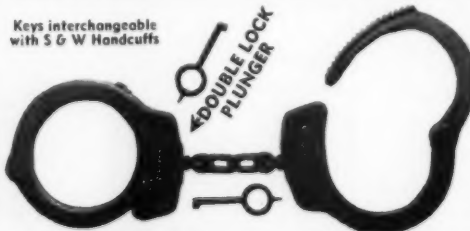
In 1959 the rules for the govern-
ment of the small but modern police
department of Hollywood, Florida,
are more explicit in spelling out the
role of a patrol sergeant. Excerpts
from these new rules are as follows:

"... exact the proper performance
of patrol and other police duty . . .
charged with the preservation of
the public peace, the protection of
life and property, prevention of
crime, the enforcement of laws and
the arrest of violators . . . familiarize
himself with all subjects pertaining
to the duties of patrolmen and shall
assist and instruct members in the
discharge of their duties . . . familiar
with the Rules and Regulations, De-
partmental procedures and policies
. . . and shall keep members fully
informed of such provisions . . . and
shall secure the discharge of duty
as required thereby . . . shall be

(Continued on Page 34)

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For further information circle #116 on Readers Service Card

Police Sergeant . (From Page 33) responsible for the performance of duties, efficiency, discipline, good conduct and the appearance of such members . . . and set an example of sobriety, discipline, neatness, accuracy, courage, moderation and dignity at all times and shall not indulge in any unofficer-like conduct with members under his supervision at any time."

The delineation of the role of the patrol sergeant as a first level supervisor provides for sufficient responsibility to insure participation by the sergeant in management planning and organizing for work.

Restoring Importance and Status

The patrol sergeant can once again gain management status, and his job can be big enough to be meaningful. The sergeant can be restored to the role in which he functioned as an effective tool for peak performance.

The first step in this process is to restore to the sergeant the authority to establish objectives for his work group within the framework of, and focused upon, the operational ob-

jectives of the police department. Placement, field training, and planning the work of his subordinates are part of a sergeant's job. This participation in management makes the role meaningful to the sergeant and of some importance in the eyes of his subordinates.

The second step is to reverse the trend toward narrowing the size of the sergeant's work group. To secure the status and importance necessary to represent the policeman to management it is desirable that his work group be at least two or three times its present size. The sergeant must hold such a position that management listens to him and takes him seriously—and his men must be aware of this fact in order that he will receive the loyalty and respect he needs to secure peak performance and develop subordinates. This will make possible a liaison between officers and management that will articulate grievances before they are formalized, placed in the hands of employee representatives, and become problems for top officials of the department.

Restoration to the sergeant of the procedures of corrective discipline is

the third step. There shouldn't be any requirement that a sergeant prepare a formal report to his commanding officer in minor violations, and he should certainly not be forced into a formal trial room procedure, characterized by attorneys representing the "defendant" and the "prosecutor," unless the violation may warrant dismissal from police service. A reporting or prosecuting role for the sergeant raises his threshold to disciplinary action and lessens his importance in this vital area of maintaining discipline.

The final step in this process of building up the rank of sergeant is to break with the tradition that first-level supervisors should be paid little more than 10 per cent above the salary of the officers a sergeant is called upon to supervise. Greed is not the prime motivation of performance, but a real manager's salary will build up morale in this rank as there is little doubt that prestige within an organization is stratified by salary levels.

An increase in the salary of this first-level supervisor, when accompanied by measures which will restore the rank to its full status and importance, will eventually save money for any community. Salaries loom large in any police budget. A reduction in the number of supervisors in a police unit promises basic reductions, and improved group performance by the work team of sergeant and patrolmen promises savings by increasing the work potential without adding additional manpower.

Waste! Tragic waste occurs when human resources are not fully utilized by persons at the first level of supervision. If the community will not take the necessary steps to restore the sergeant's rank to its ancient prestige and importance, if executive and commanding officers cannot develop subordinate supervisors who'll work hard at their assigned tasks, or if sergeants refuse to accept the authority and responsibility that goes with such rank, then the job should be abolished and the money thus saved apportioned to the next higher level of supervision!

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For further information circle #23 on Readers Service Card



POLICE EQUIPMENT NEWS



Surveillance Eyeglasses

An ingenious pair of eyeglasses has been developed by the S & H Laboratories, Box 2508, Long Beach, Calif. They are particularly good for close range surveillance. One can appear to



be reading a newspaper, having his head facing forward, yet he can see every move made by a person seated behind him, to the right, or left.

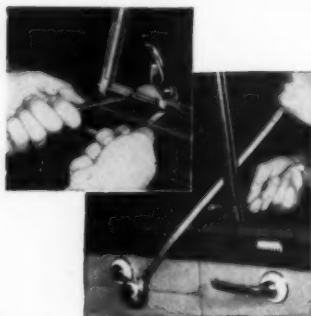
The glasses are the usual tortoiseshell-rimmed frames and at a casual glance have no out-of-the-ordinary look. Yet, a close inspection would reveal a mirror about $\frac{3}{8}$ " wide made of metal at the corners of each lens. By moving your eyes, you can observe actions taking place behind you. Price of these glasses is \$9.50. For further informa-

tion, circle #120 on Readers Service Card.

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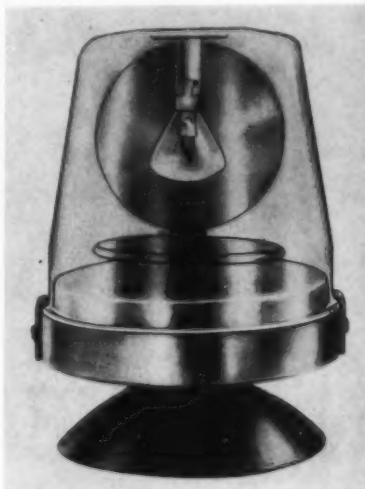
These tools are available only to law enforcement agencies. For further information, circle #367 on Readers Service Card.

New Electronic Siren

Plans are being made to introduce the multi-purpose 1960 model Sirovox Electronic Siren and Public Address System at the I.A.C.P. Conference in New York, September 27-October 1.

It will be shown by F. Morton Pitt Co., 135 East Las Tunas Drive, San Gabriel, Calif. Features of the new compact unit, which is completely transistorized, include one-piece construction, available with grill and outside mounted speakers. For further information, circle #232 on Readers Service Card.

Magna-Vac Revolving Light



The Magna-Vac Revolving Light can instantly convert any car into an emergency vehicle says its manufacturer, Trippe Mfg. Co., 133 No. Jefferson Street, Chicago 6, Ill. A combination of magnet and vacuum holds the light to roof, fender, or rear window deck. Almost noiseless, the Magna-Vac plugs into the cigarette lighter. Standing 7" high, nearly 6" in diameter, this unit weighs only two pounds. The revolving parabolic mirror flashes 60 times a minute. For further information, circle #378 on the Readers Service Card.



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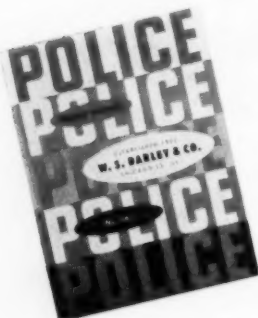
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Police Promotion Quizzer,
by Paul B. Weston and Harry P. McCann, Publisher Charles C. Thomas, Springfield, Ill., pp. 300, \$7.50.

THE SUCCESS of radio and television quiz programs is largely due to the fact that everyone is an active participant—regardless of whether or not they are on the stage with the contestant. People just naturally like to know how much they know about general subjects, and they like to match wits with the M. C.

This book specializes in questions on police work. When this reviewer received a copy, he immediately jumped the first three chapters and got right into the questions about patrol techniques, just to see how much he knew. The questions were challenging, and I think it is a most pleasant way of increasing one's knowledge of police work. You do not necessarily have to have promotion in mind as you study the text, but if you do, this book can be of great help.

Eleven of the chapters are questions and answers covering every phase of the policeman's job. The authors were careful to place the source beside each answer. Where the law is concerned, the case and reference number is noted. Other answers come from authorities on a specific subject.

However, may I suggest to readers that they start at the beginning of the book. Control your curiosity until you have fully digested the first three chapters. They are most important as they set the stage for the officer who has promotion in mind. The first chapter is entitled "How to Use this Book," and is filled with good advice that can be applied to any textbook. The authors describe the manner in which students should underscore with blue pencil the most important part of each paragraph. It will save time when reviewing the questions. The following two chapters are "Planned Study" and "How to Pass Promotion Tests."

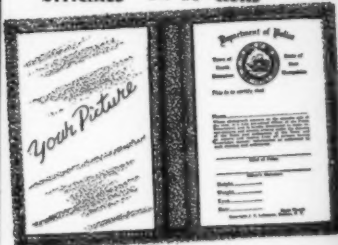
Many of our readers have attended police seminars in which they were taught to remember procedures by the use of a "memory code." As a matter of fact, I heard one of the authors teach a class by using a code. The policeman, while sitting in his car, could review his lesson by recalling the code. An example is: Assign personnel to duties involving: Witnesses, Evidence, Damages, Debris, Investigation, and General. The code would be WED-DIG. This book now discourages the

(Continued on Page 80)

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The Camera Column

David O. Moreton



Negative Troubles

IF IT WERE POSSIBLE to work under controlled conditions it might be conceivable always to have ideal results with the camera. Unfortunately this is not feasible for the police photographer because he must work far afield in many instances and in fair as well as foul weather. He must, as a consequence, be prepared for the adverse conditions of night or day, snow, rain, fog and even explosive atmospheres; his lot is not easy.

There is an old cliché that has been running around for a long time now, which goes something like this—"With the kind of photographic equipment and materials they're turning out these days, there isn't any excuse for bad negatives or prints. Only a jerk will have negative and print trouble and then it is only because he does not follow the manufacturer's directions. Thus any difficulty he runs into is of his own making." A civilian photographer in a situation such as this would merely retake the pictures, or reprint, but it is not possible for the police photographer to do this. A crime scene cannot be reenacted for his benefit!

For a photographer to adhere strictly to the directions of the manufacturer has numerous advantages for the civilian who has the advantage of choosing the time, place, etc., but the police photographer works under conditions that are often far from ideal. As a result we will encounter recurring defects in negatives caused by those conditions over which we have no control. This situation makes it important that we know how to both identify and correct defects in negatives and prints.

As was pointed out, it is not possible to reconstruct the scene of a crime in order to retake the necessary pictures. Therefore you must be able to make use of every available corrective device and technique when and where it is indicated. Granted that a negative that has been so treated will not produce a top print; it should produce a usable print of acceptable quality. The possibility that a negative or print may be salvaged by correcting for its shortcomings should not be used as an excuse for carelessness in processing, printing or exposing the negative.

The following are the general classifications for negative faults. Each will be discussed and the remedial action possible will be given.

(Continued on Page 44)



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LAW AND ORDER



Chief of Police H. R. Morton, (extreme right), and District Attorney Clarke Savory of Fresno, Calif., discuss use of Auricon 16mm "Talking-Picture" Camera. Officer Espinoza, (left), and Officer Hickok check Camera Equipment.



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	3. Laboratory examination
	4. Jury Trial
	5. Witnesses
	6. Expert to interpret laboratory tests
RESULTS:	RESULTS:
When Drunk Driver suspect views sound-film, plea is usually "guilty."	• Extra courtroom and judge required to handle volume of Drunk Drivers.
• No costly jury trial needed.	• Laboratory equipment, tests and experts are expensive.
• No expensive experts.	• Laboratory evidence is frequently inconclusive for establishing guilt.
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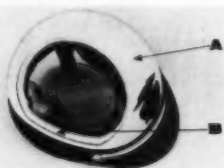
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Camera Column . (From Page 42)

Negative faults:

- Incorrect contrast
- Incorrect density
- Uneven density—patchy
- Fog
- Blurred and distorted images
- Scum and surface deposits
- Spots and markings
- Stains and discolorations
- Mechanical defects and injuries

Incorrect Contrast

High Contrast: Negatives that have a great difference between shadows and highlights.

Causes: Overdevelopment as a result of too long development. Development at too high temperature.

Excessively strong developer. If shadow detail is poor, forced development to compensate for underexposure.

Slow drying at high temperature and high humidity will cause a negative that appeared correct wet, to gain contrast.

Prevention

Develop at the correct temperature for correct time interval. Use an accurate thermometer and check the manufacturer's recommendations for development. Drying temperature should not exceed 95° Fahrenheit. Relative humidity should not exceed 70% nor be below 40%. If the weather is hot and damp use an electric fan to circulate the air and speed drying.

Remedy

Print negatives on a soft paper. There is no remedy for a negative lacking in shadow detail.

Flat Negatives: Negatives that have little or no difference between the shadows and highlights.

Causes: Underdevelopment as a result of too short development time. Developer too cold.

Developer exhausted and weak. Underexposure.

A dense negative as a result of short development in an attempt to correct for overexposure or a fogged negative.

Prevention

Use proper development time as recommended by manufacturer and at proper temperature. Discard developer after recommended period of use. Do not overwork chemical solutions.

Verify and check the development recommendations of the manufacturer. Use a thermometer.

Remedy

Print negatives on hard paper. Intensify the negative using the recommended methods of the manufacturer. There is no remedy for lack of shadow detail.

Reversed Image: All or part of the developed negative shows a positive image by transmitted light.

Cause: Light has struck the negative after development was started.

Prevention

Check the darkroom for light leaks. Check that the proper safelight is being used with a bulb of the correct wattage.

Check distance from film to safelight.

Remedy

There is none.

Incorrect Density: A dense negative is usually caused by overexposure.

Causes: If the negative is contrasty it is probably overdeveloped.

If dense and flat it may have been underdeveloped in an attempt to "correct" for overexposure.



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It may be fogged.

Prevention

Correct exposure and development.

Remedy

Use paper of proper grade to suit the contrast of the negative. Printing exposure should be long enough to show highlight detail.

Thin Negative: Lacks shadow detail.

Cause: Underexposure. If the highlight tones are contrasty development has been forced in attempting to correct for underexposure. Underdevelopment. If the shadow detail is good but all tones are flat, the exposure is correct but negative is underdeveloped.

Prevention

Proper exposure or correct development or both.

Remedy

Intensification in the case of underdevelopment with good shadow detail.

None for underexposure.

Fog: This is a local or over-all film or veiling of a negative by a density which is not produced by the image exposure. Fog tends to reduce contrast and obscure shadow

detail because the density added by the fog is much greater proportionately in the clear or shadow areas than in the highlight areas.

Cause, Prevention and Remedy

There are a number of causes for fog formation.

However it would be pointed out that it is generally guess work if anyone tries to tell you what kind of fog is on a negative merely by looking at it. In this instance I will cover cause, prevention and remedy as a unit for each type of fog.

Nature of The Developer

The majority of the present developers produce very little fog. A fresh lot of developer, properly compounded (if you make up your own formula) can be depended upon to eliminate the possibility of developer fog.

Forced Development

The amount of fog increases as the development time increases. Thus excessive development time should be avoided. Frequent reference to the various time-temperature charts should be made so as not to exceed the maximum developing time. Each of these charts is designed so as to take into considera-

tion the characteristics of each film. In cases where increased contrast is desired, a more energetic developer or a film of greater contrast should be used to obtain negatives of greater contrast.

High Temperature

High temperature development is frequently the cause of fog. Again the time-temperature charts should be referred to as they consider fog formation in their structure. Development at temperatures in excess of those recommended on these charts should be avoided. Temperatures between 65° and 70° F. are best; 68° is the recommended temperature.

Developer Impurities

Impurities in the developer, particularly salts of tin and copper and sulfide, even in minute quantities, can produce fog. Small amounts of metal dissolved from the developing tank or water pipes can cause trouble. Tanks with soldered joints or plated brass will also cause fog. The use of stainless steel and plastic is recommended.

Film Condition and Age

The fog level for a given film will
(Continued on Page 80)

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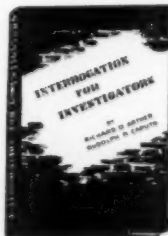


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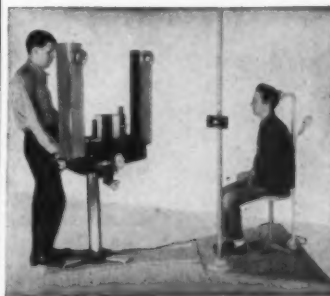
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The Investigator and The Crime Laboratory

by Richard O. Arther



An In-Service Training Aid

Chapter IV, Splitting Hairs

Importance

The extreme importance of hairs and fibers is ignored by many investigators. This is particularly regrettable since hairs and fibers can be of great help not only during an investigation but at the time of trial, where they are admissible as circumstantial evidence.

Expect to find hairs and fibers when bodily contact is involved in a crime, such as homicides, muggings, rapes, fights, hit-and-runs, and even burglary. There often is an amazing amount of transference when contact occurs.¹

This contact is usually two-way—hairs and fibers from the perpetrator can not only be found on the victim's clothing, but hairs and fibers from the victim may also be found on the suspect's clothing.

The odds of finding on a suspect's clothing one fiber that is similar to fibers from the victim's clothing are figured conservatively at 20 to 1. To find on the victim's clothing one fiber that is similar to the suspect's clothing would also be conservatively figured at 20 to 1.

To find both situations true would now make the law of probability odds 400 (20 times 20) to one that the suspect and victim were not in physical contact. If three such fibers are involved, the odds are now 8,000 (20 times 20 times 20) to 1. If eight such fibers are involved, the odds become 25,600,000,000 to 1!²

Questions That Are Asked

1. Is this hair?
2. If this is not hair, what is it?
3. If it is hair, is it from a non-human or human?
4. If it is from a non-human, from what animal did it come?
5. If it is human hair, what is the age, race, and sex of the owner? Also from what part of the body did it come?
6. Now that we know this much about the hair, did it come from this particular person?
7. What other information can possibly be learned?

The Answers

1. Is this hair?

To understand how the laboratory expert answers

¹ "Evaluation of Textile Fibers as Evidence," G. L. Plaa, D. C. Barron, & P. L. Kirk; *Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science*, 43: 3, 1953; p. 383. These experts report that a careful search will customarily disclose five or more matching fibers when there has been contact between the victim and the suspect, making the odds at least 3,200,000 to 1 that they were not in physical contact.

² *Ibid.*, p. 382. Using odds of 20 to 1 indicates that there is a 5% possibility that a similar fiber will be on a person's clothes when there has been no contact between him and the other person involved. It was actually found to occur 1% of the time; thus, 20 to 1 is a conservative figure.

Mr. Arther may be addressed c/o Scientific Lie Detection, Inc., 57 West 57th St., New York 19, N. Y.

not only this question but many of the following questions, let us first analyze just what a hair consists of:

A. Medulla: This is a canal in the center of the hair. It varies in shape and size. Under a microscope it will appear to have one of the following characteristics: continuous, granular, chain, spiral, irregular. The width of the medulla can be either uniform or varying.

B. Cortex: This gives hair its color; and the pigment (color particles) can be continuous, isolated, frequently disconnected, or seldom disconnected. The shape of the pigment particles can also vary.

C. Cuticle: This is the outer layer of hair. Under the microscope it looks like fish scales. The expert will note the scale size, shape, how many scales there are in any given length, and the amount of overlapping.

By studying the questioned evidence specimen for the above characteristics, the expert can easily determine if it is hair or not.

2. If this is not hair, what is it?

If the questioned evidence specimen is not hair, it is considered to be a fiber. Fibers are classified as being:

A. Animal (silk, vicuna, wool, furs of all types): Except for silk, these are really "hair" since they come from animals. But, if they have been processed to be used as a fiber, they are classified as a "fiber." The expert can easily determine unprocessed hair from processed hair.

B. Mineral (asbestos, glass, wool): Asbestos, which is used to fire-proof safes, can play an important part if found in the cuffs or on the shoes and clothing of a safe-job suspect.

C. Synthetic (dracon, nylon, orlon, rayon).

D. Vegetable (cotton, hemp, jute, linen).

To determine which group a fiber belongs to, among the characteristics the expert studies are the specimen's length, surface, twist, diameter, cross-section.

Since so many things can be classified as fibers, and because they can vary greatly as to color and type of processing, the chances of finding two similar fibers which did not come from the same source are much more remote than finding two similar hairs. Therefore, *fibers actually serve better than hair as a means of identification.*

If a piece of cloth, adhesive tape, rope, or string is involved, the expert can tell you the number of fibers per strand, total number of strands, thickness of fibers and strands, amount of twist, dye content, type of weave, what, if any, material was added such as

starch or wax, and, of course, what type of fiber was used to make the article. For comparison purposes a similar study will be made of any garment, tape, or rope that is found in the suspect's possession.

3. If it is hair, is it from a non-human or human?

By examining the medulla (inner canal) the expert can easily answer this question. Human hair has a very narrow medulla compared to non-human hair, whose medulla is very large. Also, there are significant differences between the human cortex and cuticle and non-human cortex and cuticle.

4. If it is from a non-human, from what animal did it come?

The answer to this question depends upon how common is the animal involved, the experience of the expert, and how extensive is the laboratory's collection of animal hairs, so that the expert can compare the unknown evidence specimen to samples from known animals.

For example, the New York State Police Scientific Laboratory has specimen files on more than two hundred different animal hairs. "These files are of extreme importance in the examination of evidence in connection with investigations of fraud in fur sales, conservation law violations, sodomy with domestic animals, alibis of hit-and-run drivers who claim they have struck a wild animal, and other similar crimes."³

5. If it is human hair, what is the age, race, and sex of the owner? Also, from what part of the body did it come?

Age: This is hard to determine. At best the expert can only state that hair comes from an infant, youngster, or an adult. Even when a gray or white hair is found, this does not necessarily prove an older person is involved since premature graying is not that unusual.

Race: This is best established by studying scalp hairs. White, Negro, and Oriental (including the American Indian) races each have various identifying characteristics. However, through the centuries there have been intermarriages, which will cause this determination sometimes to be inconclusive.

Sex: This is almost impossible to establish "scientifically," except one knows that men usually do not let their hair grow long, seldom bleach or dye it, and usually do not brush their hair excessively. However, some women these days have their hair cut almost as short as men, do not bleach or dye, and do not brush their hair. Therefore, sex can only be a tentative determination.

From what part of the body did it come? The expert can almost always pin-point from what part of the body the hair came, since scalp, chest, arms, and other hair differ.

6. Now that we know this much about the hair, did it come from this particular person?

As is true of blood, so it is of hair—the expert cannot testify that a certain hair or group of hairs is definitely from a particular person.

The expert can testify that the evidence specimen of hair or fiber is "similar in all observable characteristics" with the known sample and that they both could have come from the same source. He can also testify concerning the law of probability, that is, the odds that

(Continued on Next Page)

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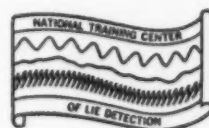
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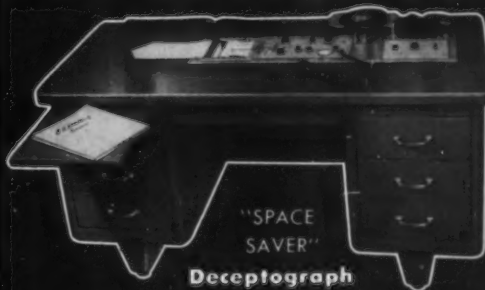
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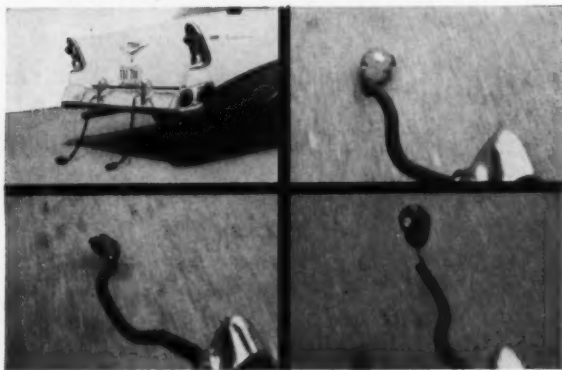
³ "Examination of Hairs and Fibers," William E. Kirwan; *Bulletin* (Bureau of Criminal Investigation, New York State Police), 23: 2, 1958; p. 5.

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Investigator (From Page 47)
they did not come from the same source.

As was also true with blood, the expert can testify that the hair definitely did not come from a particular person. In fact, many times this elimination is an easy examination by comparing the over-all texture, color, and length of the questioned evidence hair with the known sample.

The expert can also examine the questioned evidence hair under a microscope to determine such significant individual differences as the scale count, pigment distribution, refractive index. If the questioned evidence hair is different from the known sample hair, these differences will quickly establish that in at least 90 per cent of the cases!

7. What other information can possibly be learned?

A. What was the method of removal? That is, did the hair fall out naturally or was it pulled? At the end of the hair is the root, which is a small bulb. If it is present, the hair was pulled out. If it is not there, the hair fell out naturally.

B. Did the hair receive any unusual treatment during its removal? For example, a hammer used on a person's hair will probably cause the hair to be crushed or split at the point of contact.

C. Color: At first glance this appears to be an extremely easy determination for the expert to make. But, the color of a person's hair often varies greatly from hair to hair. This is especially true of both natural and unnatural blondes.

D. Occupational traces: According to literature, a baker will have flour on his hair, a painter will have paint, a brickworker will have brick dust, etc. However, the author personally knows of no case where such information was ever learned by the expert.

E. Bleached or dyed? Easily determined.

F. When was hair last cut, if ever? The end of a hair tapers to a point, which is called the tip. If the hair has a natural tip, it has never been cut. If the tip has a square end, it has just recently been cut. If the tip is rounded, the hair was cut some time ago.

G. Burnt? If hair comes in contact with flames, bubbles usually form in the cortex, causing the hair to swell. Also, blackening of the hair is usually observable.

H. Arsenic poisoning: If a person dies from arsenic poisoning, traces of arsenic will be present in the hair.

I. Blood/Semen: If important in the case, the expert will first determine, before he does anything else with the hair or fiber, if any blood or semen is present.

J. Did this piece of evidence fabric come from this questioned garment sample? The expert will easily determine if a torn piece of cloth, such as that found on a suspected hit-and-run car, fits into the gap left in the victim's torn coat.

Finding Hairs And Fibers

From an investigative as well as the crime laboratory's point of view, the finding of evidence hairs and fibers is the most exacting of all searches. How easy it is to overlook one or two hairs but, they might easily make the difference between conviction and non-conviction!

When searching for hairs and fibers, assume you will find them. Seldom will you be disappointed—providing
(Continued on Page 50)

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For further information circle #88 on Readers Service Card

Investigator (From Page 48)
you really hunt.

The most obvious places to find hairs and fibers are on caps, hats, clothes, coat pockets, and trouser cuffs. But, they can also be found underneath fingernails, on belt buckles, on furniture where the suspect may have sat (also remember there might be fabric from the sofa on the suspect's clothes), or on objects where entrance or exit was made in burglary cases. Also, since hairs and fibers stick to blood, they are generally found on blood-stained weapons.

In sex cases, a medical doctor should carefully examine the victim's entire body for hairs and fibers that might have come from the perpetrator. Of course, every suspect should also be examined for hairs and fibers that originally belonged to the victim. In addition, all zippers, underpants, and other clothing should be scrutinized since in sex cases they often contain foreign hairs and fibers.

Collecting Hairs And Fibers

The two most important things to remember regarding any evidence are making sure that the submitted item is what it is claimed to be and that it has not been contaminated by coming in contact with other evidence. For example, it would be very easy to mix up hair taken from the victim's clothes with hair samples from the chief suspect.

Therefore, each item submitted to the crime laboratory must be individually collected and then immediately placed in a clean container (bottle, test tube, pill box) or folded in paper as do druggists. Instantly identify the item by writing on the container just what

it contains, exactly where it was found, your name, the date, and the case name and number. After identifying the container, then immediately seal it with Scotch tape.

The same procedure is followed when collecting known samples, such as hair taken from the suspect's head, fibers from his sport jacket.

Envelopes ordinarily should *not* be used as containers since the hair/fiber might easily get lost by sifting out. Nor should the investigator ever tape or glue the evidence to anything since such a procedure will interfere with the laboratory examination.

If the hair or fabric is attached to an article that can be brought or sent to the laboratory, submit the entire article and let the laboratory expert remove the hair/fiber. Saran wrap should be Scotch taped over the hair/fiber so that it will not fall off and get lost.

Clothing is best marked for identification by writing the necessary information in indelible ink on that part of the garment which will not interfere with the laboratory examination. Being extremely careful that no hairs or fibers fall off, the investigator should place each garment in a clean, previously unused paper bag. On the bag itself and in the separate covering letter mention should specifically be made that a hair examination is requested.

Note: At the crime scene, before any hair or fiber is removed and/or the article prepared for transportation, at least two photographs should be taken. The first photograph is from some distance away to show the location of the object which contains the hair. The second photograph is a close-up to show exactly where the hair is on the object and what condition the hair is in.

When collecting known samples from either the victim or a suspect, *gather at least twenty sample hairs/fabric strands that are or might be important.* For example, if the victim was struck once in the center of the head with a weapon, twenty-five full-length sample hairs should be selected from that area.

In rape cases, pubic hairs should be collected from the victim, even if no suspect is in custody. Naturally, if murder is involved, these samples must be collected at the time of autopsy. Progressive medical examiners should always collect hair from many different parts of the victim's body, but occasionally they forget. Therefore, before the autopsy the investigator should specifically request hair samples be obtained.

If the victim is alive, it is best to get these samples as soon as possible—before he or she loses interest in helping the police. *Only medical doctors should ever collect sample hair directly from either the victim's or suspect's body!*

Occasionally it is not possible to obtain known samples directly from the suspect. Therefore, the investigator must use his ingenuity, e.g., hair usually can be found in the suspect's combs and brushes, on his clothes hanging in a closet, on the floor of his bedroom. Naturally, in most situations of this type the investigator can only guess that the hair is that of the suspect.

Conclusion

The search for hairs and fibers should always be made. The reward for diligence may be the hair-breadth difference between success and failure. No wonder it is not splitting hairs to say that hairs and fibers are extremely important to an investigator!

END

Law and Order

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Delinquency - What Can We Do About It?

by Dr. A. Stanley MacNair

EVERYWHERE can be seen symptoms of the moral laxity and indiscipline which are characteristic of our time. Disregard for law is rampant, as if it were designed for some other person and not for our innocent selves. Consider our attitude toward income tax and traffic regulations. When no one is looking we can do what we please. The wrong is not in the doing, about which we boast later, but in being caught, about which we are angry when it happens and apologetic when we discuss the situation with our friends.

"You'd think they had something better to do than to make something out of a little thing like that," we say, "when the others (the real speed-demons, the big defaulters) get away."

Our underlying lack of respect and concern for persons is evident in the bullet-like and selfish ways in which we drive our automobiles, in the tentative and temporary attitudes toward marriage to which steeply rising rates of divorce and family abandonment testify, in the tales of senseless violence and uncontrolled, aberrant passion which bloom like flowers of evil in news releases from all over the country.

The foregoing are but random illustrations of a pervasive quality of weakness and self-indulgence which might be expanded almost

indefinitely into every area and aspect of mid-20th century life.

It is the fashion to decry these facts as being an inevitable aftermath of war and its attendant vices: the removal of the ingrained inhibition against killing, the cheapness and expendability of the individual, the loosening of the moral code in favor of "eat, drink and be merry for tomorrow we die."

Without in the least denying that war must bear its full and peculiar share of our moral *malaise*, I venture the opinion that this plant has other roots: in the contradictions of our secular culture, in our preoccupation with the standard of living, in the crammed ugliness and squalor of life in the inner city, in the rootless aimlessness, the self-indulgence of life in the gracious suburbs, in the half-acknowledged tensions and uncertainties of the nuclear age, in the spiritual poverty revealed by the half-religion of our time.

These considerations are not irrelevant to our theme. Juvenile delinquency does not exist in a vacuum, but in a social context, and can only be understood clearly as being symptomatic of a general unsoundness of social life and organization. Successive generations of our youth are a sort of social litmus paper, reflecting in their attitudinal and behavioral color the presuppositions, the real philosophy, the mores, the true conduct of our whole society. If the worst is being drawn out of them, we may be certain that their worst corresponds accurately to our worst.

Should this analysis be correct,

two inferences may be drawn from it. First, we had better leave off treating the symptom and begin to deal with the disease. In the second place, we shall have to accept indictment ourselves for the situation. We are all involved.

No stepped-up, frantic campaign to provide better youth facilities, groups, leadership can possibly do the job. An ice pack on an aching head, a salve on a recurring sore, a bunion plaster on a swollen foot may all give a temporary and blessed relief but the cause of the trouble is not touched by them. Some deeper therapy, psychosomatic, antibiotic or

(Continued on Next Page)

About The Author

Dr. MacNair is a graduate of the University of California at Los Angeles, California, receiving an A.B. in Economics; received his M.A., B.D., Th.M. and Th.D. from Berkeley Baptist Divinity School, completing his studies in 1948.

He has been minister of the University Baptist Church in Seattle, Washington since 1948. Dr. MacNair has travelled abroad in the name of the Church and is currently in many national church programs.

He has been health chairman of the King County Health and Welfare Council, a YMCA Board of Managers member, a member of the Public School Nursing Survey Committee; and is currently interested and active in youth programs.



A Conference Paper

International Juvenile Officers' Association





Delinquency . . . (From Page 51) surgical is called for. Likewise to "do something" about juvenile delinquency without seeking out and ameliorating its root causes is slick and palliative social demagoguery which promises more than it can deliver and will lead us surely to frustration.

Nor can we afford to sit in aloof and disapproving judgment, condemning young people for anti-social behavior, clucking our tongues and muttering foolishly about how "it wasn't like that when I was a boy." (Maybe it *was*; we so easily forget, although that is not the point.) If youth is like it is, the chief reason is that adults are like they are. We cannot view the social situation from the outside. We are in it. If the boat leaks it will not drown "them." It will drown us all. Professional toploftiness and the cynicism of enforcement people and adult dissociation are alike out of place. Walt Whitman's "I am a part of all that I have met" and John Donne's "never send to ask for whom the bell tolls; it tolls for thee" are not just nice quotations. They are the sober truth.

Now, having entered this *caveat* against superficial and judgmental ways of handling the problem, let me execute a quick about face. While we must never forget the part which our social structure and mores play in juvenile delinquency, while we must know our own share of responsibility for the disorder which forms the ground from which antisocial behavior springs, while we must work unceasingly toward basic remedies, these are all at long range and philosophical level. These represent our total strategy.

Meanwhile, back at the juvenile court, the juvenile delinquents wait. The immediate and daily task is to render some first aid. The school guidance departments, the youth centers, the counselling clinics are full of potential troublemakers of our social peace, the pre- or marginal- or sub-delinquents. These youngsters constitute our tactical problem. There isn't time to work out the strategy on their behalf. Unless we

deal with them helpfully and redemptively at once they will either muddle through to a regretful maturity scarred and battered but having learned from bitter experience; or they will become social and personal casualties, poorly related to other people and out of fellowship with the community; or they will develop into the actual criminals they are now in potential. Most of them will, socially and personally, go to hell.

How shall we help these youngsters? From this point I shall speak as one within the context of the Christian Church. My interest, as a minister, is more in their persons than in their problems. I am concerned to say what the Church can do, ought to do, is doing. Let me simply enumerate several practical and surprisingly simple ways in which our help may be given.

Example

1. Provide a good adult pattern for the young people under our charge. Children and adolescents are remarkably imitative and acutely able to sniff out hypocrisy. Church leadership of youth must be especially chosen for its qualities of character and maturity. Young people who meet us in our congregations or in the neighborhoods of home and church quickly sense the moral climate of adult groups and individuals.

Counsel

2. Provide counselling services for both parents and youth. The communication-inhibiting tensions between generations are commonly less severe between people who are not members of the same family. Young people talk to their youth organization counsellors and pastors with what is often embarrassing frankness about their feelings, their longings and their temptations. They speak bluntly of the difficulty of saying these same things to their parents. Parents need to have a sympathetic ear bent in their direction to listen to their tale of frustration, of being misunderstood and

undervalued. They need a sounding board for the plans and hopes and fears they have for their children. Pastors and youth counsellors frequently have skills and training to the near-professional level. Working together in larger denominational or inter-denominational groups churches can provide professional counselling services to deal with serious, deep-seated problems, or may stimulate and support community efforts to do so.

Cooperate With Courts

3. Relate to the juvenile institutions (courts, youth centers, detention homes) in whatever ways are appropriate and possible in local situations. Usually churches can do this best through the ministerial association or the Council of Churches or an *ad hoc* committee representing religious fellowships of the community in the widest possible way. Under appropriate auspices, representatives may be present at juvenile court sessions, foster home lists maintained, regular visits scheduled to juvenile institutions, legislation may be initiated or supported, community facilities and improvements may be sought and secured, etc.

Provide Chaplains

4. Work toward the provision of chaplains in state and community juvenile institutions. In some states this may be done by Council of Churches or inter-faith committees. In others, such as Washington, the provision will be made through some governmental or quasi-governmental agency (such as a Governor's committee). Where the church has a direct relationship certain functions are required: development and maintenance of thoroughly professional standards for preparation and practice, finding and continuing financial support; augmenting the chaplain's work by directed personal services, etc. Where a governmental agency provides for a Chaplain's program, the function of the church may be either purely advisory or

(Continued on Page 55)



The Norfolk (Va.) Police Div. Youth Bureau

by Lt. R. P. Racine
Norfolk (Va.) Police Department

THE YOUTH BUREAU of the Norfolk Police Division has been aware of the need for preventive programs for many years. Why is it necessary for police divisions to conduct such programs? Just this: A police officer sees the situation in its original state and knows by observation and experience what causes so many youngsters to drift into delinquent habits. He also knows what is necessary to divert their activities into healthier channels. He commands a certain amount of respect, if not for the officer himself, at least for what he represents. Is it not then natural for the police officer to be the one to educate our youngsters by whatever means at his command? You do not go to a dentist to have your shoes fixed. You do not go to an automobile mechanic for legal advice. The scientist of today tells us about atomic energy, and we accept his theories because it is his profession. This, too, is the position of the police officer whose training and experience in juvenile delinquency problems qualify him to act as a guide to better the conduct of potential delinquents.

The value of delinquency preventive programs is reflected in the records of the juvenile division. In business and

industry increased production and increased profits prove appropriate methods are employed. In law enforcement work increased surveillance resulting in increased arrests for law violations prove effective methods used. In the juvenile preventive field, total reduction proves effectiveness. When the records show a reduction of complaints, violations and/or violators, the juvenile division can then be sure its preventive program has been successful, and its effect will be felt throughout the community for many years to come.

4-7 Age Group

You might ask: What age children should the police endeavor to reach? We start with the kindergarten. Each year a police officer visits one of our larger kindergartens in full uniform. The children are taught that a policeman is their friend; and after listening to songs about a policeman and individual recitations about a policeman's duties, the police officer then answers question. After that the entire class, five at a time, are given a ride around the block in a marked police car.

7-10 Age Group

To the children of this age we present a booklet that describes, in

picture form, what to do and what not to do in regard to talking to or accepting rides with strangers. Each year we distribute thousands of these booklets to the children in the third, fourth and fifth grades. The Norfolk City School Board has cooperated with us completely in this program and has permitted the distribution of the booklets to the students as part of their class work. The last page is perforated, which permits the parents to sign, and it is then returned to the teacher.

10-16 Age Group

We now reach the age group that requires instruction in traffic safety. In 1950 we started an annual Bicycle Safety Program. We conducted this program for three years, reaching thousands of children. Even today we occasionally meet a young man or woman, now married, who recalls taking part in our Bicycle Safety Program. We discontinued this program in 1954 and replaced it with all-year-around instructions by the use of films shown in the schools, boy and girl scout troops, boys clubs, etc., on all forms of traffic safety.

All Age Groups

In 1955 we started a T.V. program aimed at showing how the Police

(Continued on Next Page)



Norfolk (From Page 53)

Youth Bureau handles a juvenile violator in court. We enlisted the aid of high school students after obtaining permission from the parents. A program was conducted over station WVEC-TV every other week, which ran fifteen minutes. The format of the show was as follows: A member of the Youth Bureau opened with a brief outline of the case to be presented. The scene then changed to the judge, played by a male high school teacher. The juvenile officer, seated facing the camera, testified as to the facts in the case, and the juvenile or juveniles related their story. The camera showed only the backs of the students and fictitious names were used. All scripts were prepared in the Youth Bureau, and the students rehearsed several days before the show. The format of the show was changed in 1957 to a panel discussion by students, moderated by a member of the Youth Bureau staff. We had over three hundred volunteers and used four students, each from a different school, on each program.

Our latest venture is a "Slide Story." We use police officers, juvenile court staff and other interested citizens and take 35 mm color pictures that make up a story. A tape recorded commentary narrates the action. The story is prepared first, then the action is photographed, after which the narration is recorded with a musical background. A record player is played while the tape is being made. The finished "Slide Story" contains forty pictures; and, with the narration, will run about thirty minutes. Our first story tells about two high school students from the same social level, how they came to the attention of the Youth Bureau by committing minor law violations,

plus violating school regulations, which eventually results in their dismissal from school. One boy is reinstated and graduates and eventually makes good. The other boy drifts into criminal habits and ends up in the penitentiary.

We plan to make many more "Slide Stories" on such subjects as vandalism, automobile thefts, larcenies, truancy, etc. This project was started in June, 1958, with borrowed equipment, and we presented the program fifty-eight times through December, 1958, to schools, civic clubs, P.T.A. meetings and other groups. We have booked the showing many times for the first few months of 1959 with requests for showing our new subjects when finished. The success of this program is reflected in the fact that the Police Chief, Director of Public Safety and the Norfolk City Council recognized the value of visual-aid programs such as this and authorized and presented to the Youth Bureau in January, 1959, five hundred dollars worth of new equipment, consisting of the latest model tape recorder and slide projector.

Another public relations project is tours of Police Headquarters and courts for the children's groups such as Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, school classes and church groups. They are given a guided tour and leave Police Headquarters with a better understanding of police work and equipment.

Every Halloween night a local civic club furnishes the Youth Bureau with thousands of bags of candy or cookies, which we distribute to the children on that occasion. We use the theme "The youngsters chase the policemen instead of the policemen chasing the youngsters." We load up eight cars with the goodies and cruise the streets from

6:00 P.M. until supplies are gone. This project has been successful in reducing vandalism on Halloween night.

We had been receiving many complaints of boys ganging up in front of super markets vying with one another for the job of carrying packages. This caused the usual disorder, fighting and cursing, so we organized the boys into a club called "The Super Market Carrier Boys" and through supervision of an officer from the Youth Bureau, we have been successful in eliminating complaints from that source.

Each Christmas the Youth Bureau co-sponsors a Christmas party for under-privileged youngsters. The manager of a local theatre donates his theatre and the films. Comics and a feature picture are shown and after the show hundreds of bags of candy, toys and clothing in the form of sweat shirts are distributed. All gifts are donated by local merchants. The response has been so great that for the last two years we turned away many youngsters, and we now issue tickets.

The staff of the Norfolk Police Youth Bureau consists of:

One Lieutenant . . . Commanding Officer
"One Sergeant . . . In charge of "A"
Shift (8 A.M.-4 P.M.)

"One Patrolman
(Acting Sergeant) . . . In charge of "B"
(Shift: (4 P.M.-12 M.)

"Six Patrolmen (Four white;
two colored)

"Four Policewomen . . . (Two white;
two colored)

One Stenographer Statements,
records, etc.

TOTAL 14 (Fourteen)

*Personnel alternate every two weeks.

The City of Norfolk now has an estimated population of 330,000. We
(Continued on Page 79)

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Delinquency . . . (From Page 52)
that of an interested bystander. Chaplains are especially valuable in institutions where they are not usually provided (as our local youth center). Here, where the troubled child, the ward of the community, the victim of the broken home, the neglected child all find themselves through no fault of their own, an established chaplaincy may be of great benefit. For those who are detained pending court hearing of their own misdemeanors a visit from the chaplain may be supportive and encouraging.

Find Foster Parents

5. Stimulate the enlistment of mature and balanced families within the churches to serve as foster-parents, providing secure and loving home-like life for young people deprived of it by circumstances.

Parole Service

6. Encourage persons of proven maturity and insight to allow juveniles to be paroled to them or placed in their protective and overseeing care where state laws allow such referral.

Youth Programs

7. Maintain comprehensive youth programs in local churches and co-operative groups of churches. These programs should be characterized by week day activities and gatherings. Every organized denomination has some such plan as Catholic Youth Organization, Luther League, Methodist Youth Fellowship, etc. To the greatest extent within the leadership quotient of the individual congregation such groups should be maintained, beginning where possible with children of the 5th and 6th grades and continuing through Junior High (3-year groups), Senior High (3-year grouping), and post-High School age.

Churches more commonly recog-
(Continued on Page 79)

News

Members of the organization are invited to send articles and news to Fred Schneidewind, 507 Polk St., Room 200, San Francisco, Calif., or Chief W. Cleon Skousen, Police Department, Salt Lake City, Utah, or Capt. Michael S. Wolke, 935 North 8th Street, Milwaukee 3, Wisc. These men will see that it gets in the pages of this book.

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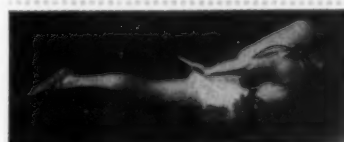


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For further information circle #149 on Readers Service Card



The APCO Conference in Denver

The Associated Police Communications Officers' Silver Anniversary Meeting

by Lewis Winner
Communications Consultant

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: The face of electronics is changing." This was the challenge hurled at one of the largest—and most intensely interested—audiences ever to attend an annual national session of police communications officers.

Celebrating their 25th meeting in Denver, Colorado, members of the oldest law and order communications association, APCO—over 400, including guests from many foreign lands—listened eagerly to a parade of industry and government specialists spell out the unparalleled progress achieved in electronics and the glowing horizons ahead.

"There are potent forces at work," declared Daniel Noble of Motorola in the opening address—"forces which will completely alter the size, weight, power consumption, performance and reliability of electronics equipment. One such force is solid-state electronics—a new direction which might be safely characterized as a revolution in our art."

"It is in solid-state," he said, "where we will see many radically new concepts and devices, such as the construction of functional modules. Because of this development, it is now possible to combine semiconductor materials, than metallic films and electronic ceramics, so that we can build functional circuitry blocks and functional monolithic structures. These structures will take the place of a complex of interconnected components,

with the equivalent of a very large increase in circuitry density and a substantial increase in reliability."

Although we are probably a long way from various types of practical monolithic functional modules, Noble pointed out that these structures will be developed successfully because they are the only answer to increased performance and to the essential complexity combined with the exceptional level of reliability required for the advances in our technology. We will succeed in the development of these devices, he emphasized, because the motivation is powerful—the maintenance of local and national security.

The trend to solid state has led to the evolution of new families of components involving the use of new materials. We now have isolators, circulators and parametric amplifiers. The isolators and circulators, it was revealed, make use of ferrites, which are hard, black, non-metallic materials that are chemically inert, with mechanical properties similar to ceramics. They are actually ferromagnetic materials which contain iron oxide and one or more oxides of nickel, zinc or manganese; the ferrite materials can be used to make a non-reciprocal device called a ferrite isolator. It was found that microwaves travelling in one direction through such an isolator are affected differently than microwaves travelling in the opposite direction. The design—which was first developed by Lester Hogan of Motorola

at the time he was with Bell Labs—was described as utilizing the electron-spin characteristics of the ferrite, so that 90 per cent of the microwave energy will go through in one direction, but the transmission of energy in the opposite direction will be stopped. The outstanding value of the isolator is its ability to minimize the effects of antenna variation on the operation of a transmitter. Before these isolators were available, Noble said, resistive attenuators were used to isolate klystrons from the antenna variations, and 90 per cent of the transmitter power was wasted, only ten per cent being utilized in the system. Now, with the isolator, we have the reverse; 90 per cent is utilized and only 10 per cent discarded.

The second interesting device reviewed was the circulator—a multi-port component designed to transmit a signal from one of its ports to an adjacent port, while decoupling the signal from all other ports. The use of an isolator and circulator in a radar system is unique, in that it permits the simultaneous use of an antenna for transmitting and receiving.

The third new device—the parametric amplifier—was also hailed for its potentials. This new component consists of two resonant coaxial-line cavities capacitively coupled by a semiconductor diode. One cavity is called the signal cavity, while another is the idler cavity. The capacity of the diode is made to vary with the application of high frequency, usually referred to as the pump signal; the frequency of this signal is equal to the sum of the resonant frequencies of the two tank circuits.

Describing the operation of this novel system, Noble said that the signal power and pump power mix in the non-linear coupling reactance to produce sidebands. However, since the cavities are resonant, the idler cavity responds only to the lower sideband or difference frequency. Power at the idler frequency then mixes with the pump power to produce a signal of the original frequency.

(Continued on Page 58)

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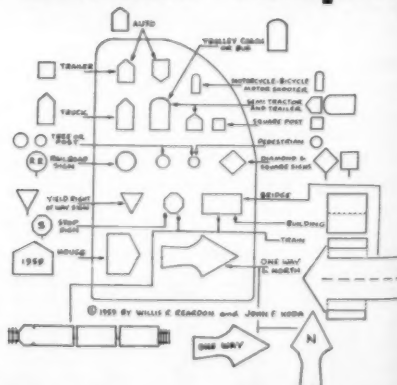
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One of the dramatic applications of the mesa is for the production of radio-frequency power. It is not difficult to obtain as much as a watt output at 160 megacycles. Noble predicted that wattages as high as 20 or 30 will be available within the next few years. He offered a striking demonstration of this possibility with a small mesa-equipped portable, whose output was substantial enough to light a flashlight bulb.

Commenting on circuitry flexibility required, the G-E spokesman said that the receiver controls are now located near the receiver instead of being

(Continued on Page 60)

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... and only with University can you get the quality you need — exclusive design features, the finest materials, exacting construction standards and performance tests. All these are your assurance that University will do the job better, longer, and at lowest possible cost.

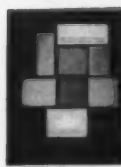
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For further information circle #132 on Readers Service Card

APCO Conference (From Page 58) pulled back and forth through cable, an expensive and difficult installation job. Also, it was noted, all circuits are now transistorized, with the transistors thermally insulated from tubes used in the transmitter portion of the two-way.

On the radio-frequency and high intermediate-frequency assembly, the selectivity elements are removable modules to facilitate repair or conversion from wide-band to narrow-band operation; also the oscillator is removable and thus repairs or changes from single to two frequency can be made.

Similarly, it was said, the transmitter oscillator is now built as a separate unit to simplify single to two-frequency conversion.

Another significant design point brought out was that it is now possible to omit crystal ovens. This is important in transistor equipment, since ovens usually draw about 1 ampere and since they are on nearly 60 per cent of the time, the drain is completely out of proportion to that drawn by the transistorized circuits. Also, ovens dissipate heat, require heat-up time to reach the stable point, and have cycling contacts with relatively short lives which can affect operation.

Engineering found that performance could be stabilized at sub-zero weather by incorporating a thermostat applying about two watts of heat as required.

In a commentary on the tests devised to check factory-produced units, Buesing said that a quantity of field engineer's cars were equipped for a tour around the country. The two-ways were operated in the heat and humidity of Florida, the heat of deserts, the corrosive atmosphere of a Louisiana sulfur smelting town, the cold of mountain states and the dust of Nebraska.

Electronic Traffic Control

Another major phase of radio communications highlighted at APCO was the electronic traffic control system.

Discussing this new-look phase, William J. Weisz of Motorola remarked that one of the major ways to use our streets and highways at their maximum capacity is to utilize traffic flow patterns to maximize traffic movement. This is particularly true today with sixty-five million vehicles operating; five-million above all estimates.

Changing the timed traffic-light patterns and cycles to compensate for varying traffic densities at different times of the day, he said, is a key factor in achieving maximum traffic movement. We must not only be able to change the duration of red and green lights, their time relationship to cross-street traffic, and their relationship to lights at other intersections along the street, but program in advance, control the lights automatically, every day of the week, and still be able to break in and manually

change the program to compensate for accidents, rain or other occurrences.

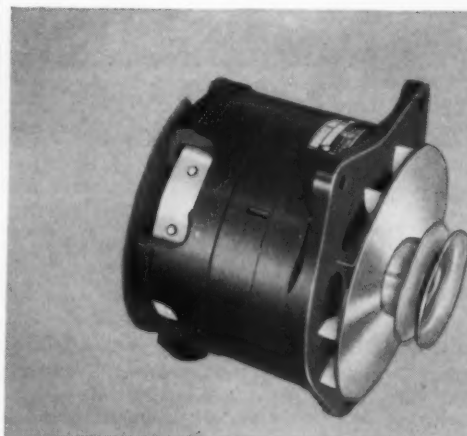
Controlling intersection traffic lights is not new; it has been done by cable. However, radio remote control replaces the inherent inflexibility of the fixed cable plant, and also offers a tremendous cost advantage. In many cases, it was noted, the cost ratio can easily be ten to one over cable.

Describing a typical system, Weisz said that at a central control station, a master control programmer establishes a preset program for traffic-flow patterns and traffic-light operation for all intersections being controlled; 1000 intersections or 1000 groups of intersections can be con-

trolled by one radio frequency and up to thirty-six functions can be performed at each intersection. A control and display panel permits manual selection of signal control, if desired, and also indicates the functions in effect at various intersections. A coder serves to translate the program information into a pulsed tone combination which modulates the radio transmitter. At each intersection, a receiver-decoder unit receives the radio signal, decodes the pulsed tones and controls the signal lights at that intersection.

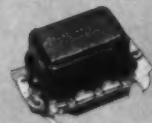
In a coder cabinet are generators to provide electronic tones; these produce synchronizing tones which are

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Better Performance—curb idle current increased 42%, current at city and highway speeds increased 20%, greater heat resistance, and longer life (Std. H.D.).

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Space Savings—new 2-piece systems require less space under the hood. Cost is comparable to previous 3-piece systems. Low-cost kits for converting your present 3-piece systems to new 2-piece systems also available.

You can specify Leece-Neville systems as factory-installed special equipment on more than

90% of all new vehicles

transmitted continuously to keep all intersection units in step with each other.

The Motorola transmitting system uses 960 megacycles, but frequencies elsewhere in the spectrum can be used. The intersection receiver-decoder unit, completely transistorized, is a 150-mc model.

Field testing of radio-controlled traffic systems has been under way since April, 1958, when a complete installation went into operation in Wayne County, Michigan, for the Road Commission, on a heavily-travelled, 4-mile stretch of the James Cousens Superhighway near Detroit. The 960-mc transmitter was located atop

the Penobscot Building.

At present, a traffic-light control system for 86 intersections is being installed in the District of Columbia, and installation will begin next year for the City of New York on 51 intersections.

Weisz said that the traffic-light control equipment can be mounted on the existing traffic controller standard or in a completely separate location and connected to the standard traffic-control equipment without need for alteration of the traffic controller. In addition to control of the traffic light themselves, signs such as "No Left Turn" or "One Way Traffic" may also be controlled.

Also, said Weisz, a radio traffic-control system can be started with only one intersection and additional intersections added to the system as required up to 1000 intersections or 1000 groups of intersections, with no limit to the number of intersections per group.

Radio traffic control opens the door to fast, flexible, economical control of vehicle travel, it was emphasized—for it allows the control of intersections where none was possible before due to fantastic costs in laying cable in major downtown areas, or at points too distant for practical cable connection.

Closed-Circuit TV For Police Communications

The newest communications tool, closed-circuit TV, and its future in the police system, were effectively analyzed in another APCO-session feature by A. A. Macdonald of Motorola.

Noting that there appears to be an ever-growing list of application possibilities for CCTV, Macdonald said that this new concept in video viewing will eventually become a basic medium in every law and order communications link.

Think of the effectiveness of a battery of TV monitors at a central location portraying simultaneously (or on selection) a number of distant activities, he said. Today, we must ignore some areas and only partially cover others, simply because there aren't enough men to go around. How many traffic situations and snarls would fall into the category of routine, if the traffic controller only knew where, when and what they were, Macdonald declared. Patrolling of main arteries, critical intersections and expressways, it was said, would be greatly simplified by the use of CCTV.

Among the many other uses cited for TV in police work was prisoner surveillance; a safe and sure way to observe prisoners at any time, anywhere. Interconnected CCTV can bring headquarters facilities to all precincts and district offices; lineups can be viewed by patrolmen from all areas simultaneously, and records of all types can be viewed over the line, including identification photos from central records.

One can also visualize many potential applications for TV-video relay to and from patrol cars, Macdonald said.

The advent of the vidicon tube has made it possible to develop practical closed-circuit television lines. In its present state, the tube enjoys long life (on the order of 5000 to 10,000 hours), costs but one-fifth of the larger image-orthicon tubes used by broadcasters, and uses comparatively simple circuitry. The equipment using the vidicon—now available for police service—features excellent resolution—approximately 600 lines. Also, cameras

(Continued on Next Page)

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APCO Conference (From Page 61)
now provide automatic light compensation requiring no electrical or optical adjustments over a 200 to 1 variation in the light levels of the televised scene.

Simple setups are possible now, using but one camera and one monitor, and they can be separated by as much as 1000 feet without special amplifiers, and miles with them.

Today, those at the APCO meeting were told, police-TV, available in completely packaged form, offers such refinements as remotely-controlled pan and tilt of the camera, remotely-controlled lens turret with a complete supply of lenses, remotely high-controlled zoom lens, environmental enclosures to protect cameras from weather and dust and to permit operation in hazardous atmospheres, and amplifiers and modulators for the longer runs of cable in radio-frequency or video systems.

Although closed-circuit TV has been in use for a number of years, its use has been restricted, almost on an experimental basis. Now, closed-circuit television is a mature project; an extremely effective tool for policing. It can, said Macdonald, help increase the operation of every law and order department and certainly provide an invaluable service to the community.

END

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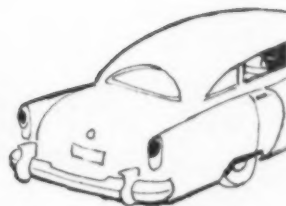
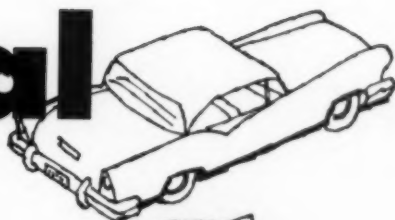
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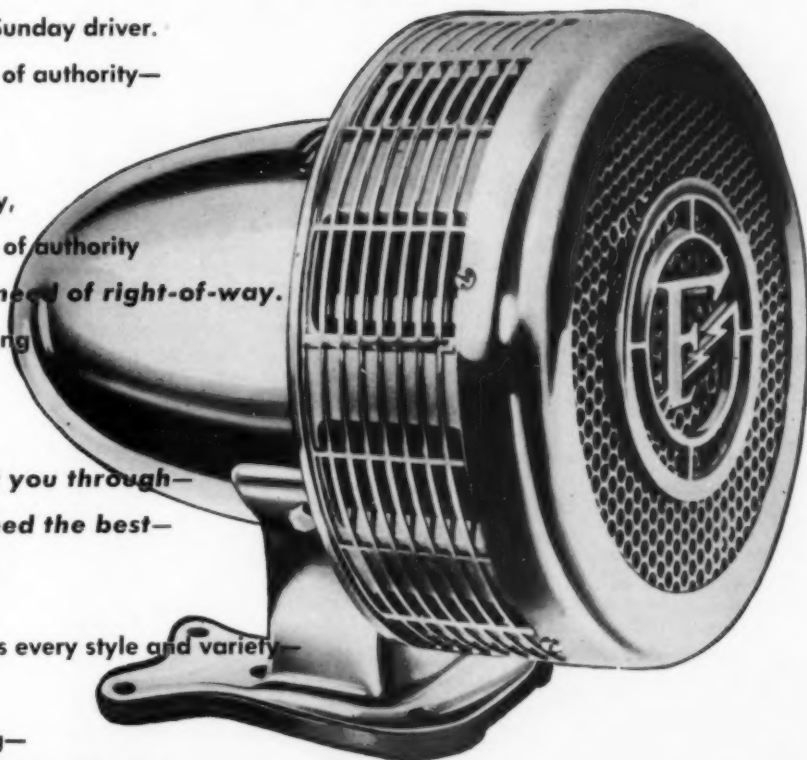
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ERIE COUNTY LAW ENFORCEMENT ACADEMY

LAW ENFORCEMENT in this highly mechanized age has become complicated and complex. Only in the last few decades has the urgent need for education and training become a reality. The field of police work has broadened to such an extent that the range of police activities undertaken place a premium on knowledge and ability. Seldom will the formal schooling or general knowledge and experience which the average man possesses suffice to do the variety of tasks the law enforcement officer is called upon to perform at any given moment. Oftentimes these "roadside" decisions result in the saving of lives and unless the officer is trained to cope with emergencies, they might be lost in the realm of confusion.

Robert A. Glasser, Sheriff of Erie County, cognizant of the importance of police training, founded the Erie County Law Enforcement Training Academy. He realized that the smaller departments (and there are twenty-three different police units in the county) could not set up individual training academies. There was not enough manpower to justify the cost and man-hours of a well-trained teaching staff.

A two-week basic recruit course was given to eleven criminal deputies of the Sheriff's Department in January, 1956. This course was very successful and was the forerunner of the six

basic in-service courses, open to any peace officer in the Niagara Frontier, which began in April, 1956. This training is sponsored by the Erie County Sheriff's Department in conjunction with the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Erie County Chiefs of Police. During the last three years, twenty-seven courses for police officers have been given and 240 officers have had the benefit of the training. Officers from two neighboring Canadian police departments, plus five other departments outside the county, have taken advantage of the program.

The Academy has the full-time services of the Sheriff's Department's Training Director. Instructions are given in the County Courthouse in Buffalo, where a formal atmosphere prevails. Homework assignments are given to impress the lessons more effectively upon each student and to encourage self-education. Notes are an essential part of the program and final grades are partially based on them.

In 1957, Sheriff Glasser expanded his in-service training curriculum to include a two week advanced course. Enrollment for this course was restricted to the graduates of either the basic recruit or basic in-service courses. This advanced training emphasized the traffic control problem; collection, identification and packaging of evidence; interrogation of sus-

pects and courtroom testifying. The climax is an all day field problem and moot court trial to allow the officer to utilize the information he has received in classroom instruction. Enrollment in this course is limited to twenty-five officers.

Encouraged by the success of the training courses, Sheriff Glasser next contacted Lawrence E. Spring, president of the Erie County Technical Institute at Buffalo, concerning the possibility of a police science course as part of the Institute's curriculum. Mr. Spring was very receptive to the idea for he, too, could see the benefits to an officer and his community. The Erie County Technical Institute is under the jurisdiction of the State University of New York, and steps were taken to get the program underway so they could offer a Degree of Associate in Applied Science for Police Officers.

After the approval of the Board of Trustees of the Institute was received, the curriculum was submitted to the University for its ratification. Shortly after the usual careful consideration, approval for the course was sent by Dr. Lawrence L. Jarvie, Executive Dean of the University, and the police science course was established.

Brochures were sent to the graduates of both the basic recruit and basic in-service courses of the Academy announcing the new police science course which was to begin in September, 1958. The announcement showed how an officer could obtain twenty-one of the ninety-six credit hours required for a degree by enrolling in six of the daytime courses. The remaining subjects were taught during the nighttime and the officers who attended twice a week from 6 to 10 P.M. for three twelve week quarters, for three years, could receive their Associate in Applied Science in Police Science. The program is almost equally divided, with 50% of the courses in general education subjects and the same amount in police science.

The philosophy of this program is patterned after the National Academy of the FBI. For professionalization, law enforcement is dependent upon police-oriented programs, integrated with police academies and with the awarding of college credit for attend-



Graduation Day of the First Basic In-Service Course of the Erie County Law Enforcement Training School. Sheriff Glasser is pictured between Under-Sheriff John Tutuska and Director of Training Julian D. Rivo.

by Julian D. Rivo

Director of Training

ance by universities throughout this country. Financial circumstances have prevented many police officers from obtaining a college education. Recognizing this fact, Sheriff Glasser insisted that police science subjects be taught tuition free. There is a charge of \$7.00 per credit hour for the general education courses plus the cost of textbooks, notebooks, papers, pens, etc. The cost to officers obtaining a degree in police science will be approximately \$450.

Although the program at Erie County Technical Institute was designed to serve local officers from nearby communities, steps were taken to set up scholarship awards by public spirited groups of citizens. Eight partial scholarships were given to deserving officers the first year.

An advisory committee for the police science curriculum consisted of Sheriff Glasser, Wesley G. Grapp, Special Agent in charge of the Buffalo office FBI; Chief Earl Sweitzer, Lancaster, N. Y. (President, New York Chiefs of Police Association); and Thomas W. Ryan, former Director New York State Division of Safety. The purpose of this advisory committee is to keep the program geared to the needs of the officers who attend the college.

On September 30, 1958, forty-three law enforcement officers from twelve police departments began what is hoped will be a successful college program in Western New York. **END**

Top to bottom:

The Mobile Crime Laboratory of the Sheriff's Department in use at a crime scene.

A demonstration of the proper method of exhuming a corpse. This climaxed an all day field problem involving the scientific collection, identification, and packaging of evidence.

Sgt. H. E. Galbraith of the Sheriff's Department examining the suspect's car in a simulated hit-run investigation.

Sheriff Robert A. Glasser is pictured with two members from the Ministry of the Interior of Ethiopia and the Director of Investigation in Istanbul. The other officer in the picture is FBI SA George A. Lankes.





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PW 54

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Thirty-Seven States Use Radar

We have recently seen a reprint of a survey on the use of radar for speed law enforcement. This study was made by the Harrisburg (Pa.) Patriot. One of their editorial writers, Bern Sharfman, sent a questionnaire to the leading official in each state asking the questions: How long have you been using radar; What do you think of it;



Do you plan to continue its use. A total of thirty-seven states replied they are now using it as a means to enforce traffic laws.

Only two states did not reply to the inquiry and the remaining replies said they did not use it for a variety of reasons ranging from budget trouble to legislation difficulties.

If any of our readers would be interested in reading this impartial survey, write to Automatic Signal Division of Eastern Industries, Inc., Regent Street, East Norwalk, Conn., and they will be happy to send it to you.

44th I.A.I. Convention

A highlight of the 44th Annual Convention of the International Association for Identification banquet was the presentation of the first annual John A. Dondero Memorial Plaque by his wife, Mrs. Lisette Dondero.

The recipient of the plaque was John Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The award was accepted for Hoover by C. Lester Trotter, Assistant Director of the F.B.I.

William Cashin, past-president of the I.A.I. and director of the New York State Bureau of

Identification cited the establishment of a central finger print repository for the United States at Washington by Hoover and the unceasing cooperation of Hoover with identification men in his introductory talk.

Some 280 Identification men and their wives attended this year's convention in Pittsburgh, Pa. There were representatives from the Philippines, Indonesia, Thailand, Japan, Bermuda, Canada, Tunisia, Norway.

Speakers at the I.A.I. Convention included Dr. Norma Ford Walker, professor of human genetics at the University of Toronto, Edwin Deiss, supervisor of the F.B.I. Fingerprinting Section, Lt. Benjamin Lee and Sgt. W. Musser, of the Pennsylvania State Police headquarters in Harrisburg.

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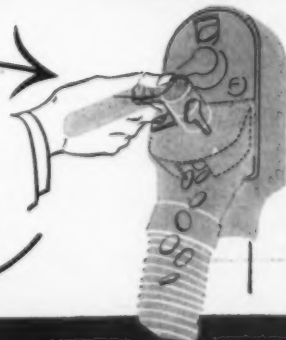


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Handbook For Investigating Homicide

by Lt. Edward A. Dieckmann, Sr. (Ret.)



Chapter IX: The "Expert" vs. Common Sense

IN THE "SILK STOCKING MURDER" CASE it was important to prove that a stocking found around the neck of a slain woman was the mate to a stocking still in the possession of a girl witness who lived in the apartment next door. Expert testimony was called to prove, in the minutest detail, that the two stockings were exactly similar in composition, method of manufacturer, dye, and all the rest of it. It was all very impressive, academic, and interesting up to this point. The jury, among whom were five women, simply ate it up.

Then came the cross examination of the expert witness. The defense attorney rose, paused a moment to smile at the jury. Then he smiled at the witness.

"I accept your qualifications, sir," he said. "I have only a few questions. First, can you estimate how many pairs of stocking such as these under consideration are manufactured every week?"

"A good many, I suppose," the witness replied.

"Yes. Now would you say that thousands of similar stockings are produced within seven days time?"

"Oh, yes. Probably more than that."

The defense attorney turned his head toward the jury box. He nodded—he smiled again.

"No further cross-examination," he announced.

There was a desperate huddle at the deputy district attorney's table. A veteran detective, unconnected with the case at bar, left his seat inside the court railing and spoke to the D.A. in charge of the case. That official requested a brief recess from the judge.

The detective and the D.A. talked with the girl witness—the owner of the stockings.

"Arline, these *are* your stockings aren't they?"

"Of course they are. I've identified them."

"How can you be so sure?"

"Well, I darn my own stockings. I darned those two—the one found a round poor Julia's neck and the one I gave the detective that night."

The detective handed her the stockings. "I noticed the repair job," he said. "Now tell us why you're so positive they're yours."

"I know my own work. Every woman can recognize her own darning. Look here—," she traced the interwoven stitching with her finger, "under one, over one." She laughed. "Sometimes I get a little careless—darning and watching T.V., you know—and skip a thread now and then. Just like that. Those are my stockings—I remember the location of the damage. It always happens that way. I'll swear to that."

"Did you explain all that to the detective when he asked you about it?"

"Oh, yes. He asked me about the repair job. But, he told me, he'd take care of it. He'd call in an expert to examine them and that the expert would testify in court."

Following the recess, the D.A. called Arline to the witness stand. She identified her hose to the complete satisfaction of the judge and jury. It was all straightforward and easy to understand. The defense attorney was unable to shake her testimony, and the stockings were admitted into evidence. The trial judge later remarked that the prosecution had certainly overdone it by calling expert testimony in so simple a case.

Cases like this may be multiplied by the thousands across the country every day. Because science is a by-word today, the use of an expert

impresses the young detectives—and the young deputy district attorneys as well.

Involved reasoning is characteristic of the police mind!

Police academies are a distinct advancement over the old method of hit-or-miss instruction. Police work—particularly the investigative end of it—is a professional job. When one remembers that a police officer often holds a citizen's liberty—in many instances that citizen's very life itself—in his hands, it is readily understood how important it is that he have the knowledge to carry out his work in proper fashion. But, having the knowledge isn't quite enough. He must learn how to apply it—he must learn how to think.

Right here is where the homicide squad commander comes into the picture in a big way by encouraging each one of his squad to acquire the mental discipline of common sense—a thing impossible to teach in any school anywhere. Whether this young detective becomes one of the police department's mainstays, or a sore-headed, frustrated critic is entirely a matter of leadership.

Far too often, a squad commander will do his best to do the **thinking** for everyone on his squad. Everything must be "taken up" with him before a move is made. Supervision of a murder case investigation is one thing—tyrannical methods are another thing. This latter situation means that no one can make a move until he sees the boss—he must **not** think for himself. That state of affairs results—**every time**—in a backlog of unsolved cases. The tyrannical supervision goes right on up to the front office in far too many instances—the chief taking over and breathing down the necks of everyone on the

squad from its commander to the junior man.

Where a situation like this exists, suggestions for a "new" line of investigation put forward by a junior member of a squad far too often fall flatter than a tray of stale beer. The senior man is jealous—has a fear that he will not get the **credit**—and so he tells the suggester to forget it, turns thumbs down on the idea. Sure—the idea could be a revolutionary thing. So what? When all leads in a case wash out to a dead end, or a brick wall, then is the time to go around—or hop over the wall—with new ideas, however fantastic they may appear on the surface.

In homicide investigation initiative must be encouraged—initiative is nothing more than the extension of **experience** (the police machine, again) into **reasoning**, and reasoning has cracked far more mysterious murder cases than all the Tinker to Evans to Chance double play, stiff and staid, hew-to-the-line technique that **forbids** a detective to go darting out on a "new" line without first taking up his idea with the brass.

Initiative is the heart and soul of homicide investigation. The way to encourage it is to make a man trustworthy—the surest way to make him into a dud is to show distrust in him by checking everything he does, or what he tells you. Sure—you'll get sharpshooters once in awhile. The

police profession attracts men of that sort unfortunately. But they are not in the majority by far.

You can even use the sharpshooter type sometimes. They are the men who **like** to work on **certain** phases of an investigation—and when they "like" they do a good, thorough, bit of work. So find out what this type of man **likes** to do, and dish it out to him—make him a sort of a free-lance—a wanderer through the maze, so to speak. The chances are excellent that you'll be pleasantly surprised.

The above is **not** theory.

The way to impress young detectives, new men to your squad, could go something like this:

It was a burglary case. An iron bar, an old-fashioned tire iron, was found in a suspect's room. There'd been a theft the night before where a brass lock had been pried from a garage door. There was a golden trace mark on the jimmy bar just where it should be if the bar had been used to tear the lock away. There wasn't any other evidence to connect the suspect with the crime—nothing but suspicion. The young detective assigned to the investigation placed the bar, the twisted lock and the case report on his squad commander's desk.

"This is a swell deal," he said eagerly. "I'll want an expert, of course, to testify that the sheen on
(Continued on Page 70)

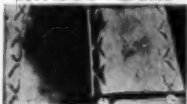
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Homicide (From Page 69)
the bar is brass . . .

"Look, kid." The lieutenant shook his head, interrupting. "I don't think this calls for an expert." He picked up the bar. "This looks like brass to me. Why an expert?"

"To prove the stuff on the jimmy is brass—the same as the lock."

"Proving the stuff is brass won't help your case," the lieutenant said. "Brass is brass the world over. Have you talked with the suspect?"

"No. But . . ."

"Okay. Go pull his file. He's got a record according to this arrest report. Take his record, the jimmy, and the lock. Show him the brass marks. Explain them to him. I'll bet he'll sing. That way you sew up the case yourself. Let me know what happens. Then we'll talk about the expert, huh?"

Two hours later the detective returned. He grinned at his lieutenant. "How right you were, boss," he admitted cheerfully. "He sang to this case, and told about three more jobs

he'd pulled during the past week. All on my beat too! Live and learn."

Live and learn is right. Take a little bit of time out to do some hand-leading. Teach a man to think for himself. That's in-service-training at a high level. Instruct them not only *what* to do, but also *how*, and *why*. It pays off.

Confidence in one's self—the knowledge that you are trusted—means so very, very much in any profession. *Your* confidence in the squad commander is a big item—*real*, *proved* confidence. You know he's there to talk with, and that all his years of experience are yours for the asking. **END**



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Chief James C. Dunn, of Rome, N. Y., was the lucky man at the New York Association of Chiefs of Police conference.

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Chiefly Chatter:

James R. Evans

Chief of Police, Chico, Calif.

by Vollie Tripp

A GOOD POLICEMAN ought to be strong, tough, resourceful, brave, among other things. But he ought also to be kind, helpful, courteous, sympathetic, with a high conception of justice and loyalty to public trust.

There is no dearth of tough, strong men, nor of kind, sympathetic men. But to find men with the proper blending of these qualities, which naturally tend to neutralize each other, is no simple matter.

A good Chief is, first of all, a good policeman. But he must have ability to lead, administer, co-ordinate, direct, inspire. Chief of Police James R. Evans, Chico, California, has these qualities, plus many others. Few public officials are more dedicated to their high public trust, more modest in their successes, more resolute in their desire to protect the lives and property in their care.

James Evans was born in Minnesota, July 1, 1909, coming to California as a boy of ten. He went to school in San Diego High School in Monrovia. Except for a brief excursion in the trucking business, he has followed police work all his life. He is a graduate of San Jose State College, where many law enforcement officers have received their initial training. In 1935 he came to Butte County, went to work as a patrolman, graduating to Traffic Officer two years later.

In January, 1943, James Evans became Under Sheriff for Butte County, and in 1947 became Chief of Police of Chico, a position he has held with distinction ever since.

As you enter his office, a firm handshake, a friendly smile, and a soft chair await you. "Jimmy" Evans knows thousands of people, seems anxious to know more, and help them any way he can. Soon your eye is led to the office walls, one of which is all but plastered with diplomas, awards, certificates of appreciation and commen-

dation from various orders, associations, and organizations.

There is a picture of a cake which brought \$1200 for the March of Dimes, brass plaques of appreciation from Boy Scouts, the Jeweler's Security Alliance, Certificates of Appreciation from the Northern California Peace Officers' Association. A diploma from the Traffic Institute, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, has a prominent place, as does an Honorary Life Membership in the California Congress of Parents and Teachers.

The Chief proudly indicates a Certificate of Appreciation from Alcoholics Anonymous. But dominating the many awards and framed, beribboned documents, is a beautifully executed Diploma from the National Academy, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington.

All counted, Chief Evans has earned some fifty-three awards and certificates. Many remain packed up in the garage of his home. The sum of them represent an enormous amount of work and study, plus intelligence and drive of a high order.

"As you can see, I'm a 'joiner,'" said he, as he removed from his pocket a bill fold, letting the yard long strip of plastic compartments unroll to the floor. There were cards from American Legion, Knights Templar of California, and Honorary Legion of Honor, Order of De Molay, plus the De Molay Cross of Honor. He holds membership in the International Association of Chiefs of Police, is a past Patron Josephine Chapter No. 104, Order of the Eastern Star, holds a pilot's license, and is a member of Chico Lodge No. 111, Free and Accepted Masons of California.

Other memberships and recognition must go unnoted for lack of space. The Chief admits he's got to drop some of these clubs and orders, for lack of time. But a large framed essay, his "Policeman's Prayer to St. Michael," deserves a note. Some of the "prayer" approaches poetry. May we quote from it?

"Give us cool heads, stout hearts, hard punches, an uncanny flair for investigation, and wise judgment. Make us the terror of burglars, the friends of children and law abiding citizens, kind to strangers, polite to bores, strict with the law breaker, and impervious to temptation. In troubles and riots give us muscle without temper. At the Police Court, give us love of Truth and Evidence, without love of self."

The unique prayer closes with: "And when we lay down our night sticks, enroll us in your Heavenly force,

where we will be as proud to guard the throne of God as we were to guard the city of men. Amen."

A studious man, Chief Evans weighs every question, replies in precise, carefully phrased sentences. He believes police work represents a very high order of service to humanity, and this desire to protect the decent element brought him to police work in the first place.

As a policeman, his philosophy might be surmised from his words: "I believe in the suppression of crime; in the right of the law abiding citizen to go about his work without fear or molestation."

In his observations there were frequent references to spiritual values, and the value of the Golden Rule, as a guide in daily conduct. He believes we Americans too long have compromised both with the letter and spirit of the law. In his definition, a boulevard "Stop!" means a stop, not just a slow down. He thinks a 25 MPH sign means just that, not 29 MPH.

Incidentally, this twenty-seven man force has no traffic department, as such. Everyone works on traffic, enforcement, education, prevention of accidents. Accidents have shown an eleven per cent drop in the past four months, and reports indicate the drop will be even more striking, when last figures are compiled.

Warnings and admonitions, plus close work with the schools, safety lectures, and cooperation in the compulsory driver education program, High School level, are credited with the drop in the accident rate, plus stern measures to ground the drunk driver, and curb the chronic offender.

Chico is a thriving town of seventeen thousand people, in 6.48 square miles. It is growing fast. But a much larger area, with some forty-five thousand people, is to a large extent dependent on the local police. Calls from the unincorporated sections are relayed to the Sheriff's office, in Oroville, and the department works in close liaison with the Sheriff at all times.

The rapid growth has brought problems, chiefly by spreading the force a little thin at times. The community is a rich and diversified farming area, with important lumbering and mining operations on its fringes.

At the time of our visit, the most vexing problem was juvenile gangs who, from time to time descend on the town, and try to "take over." Chief Evans deals with this situation as best he can, under the highly indulgent and tolerant attitude toward young hoodlums, in this state.

There are no race problems in Chico, but not long ago a large number of Mexicans, "wet backs," made rendezvous in the town. Many were here illegally, with no employment. There followed a rash of burglaries. Jewelry stores and sporting goods stores were the chief victims. The methods were not subtle. Windows were bashed in, the stores looted.


This element, not to be confused with the industrious and legally admitted Mexican Nationals, was firmly discouraged, made to understand their presence was not desired. The store looting stopped.

But the influx of large numbers of Mexicans fre-

(Continued on Next Page)

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For further information circle #131 on Readers Service Card

Chiefly Chatter (From Page 73)

quently does aggravate the narcotics problem. Some bring in marijuana cigarettes. Narcotics is a subject of particular interest to the Chief. He often lectures to High School youngsters, pointing up his remarks with an interesting kit containing opium pipes, needles, marijuana cigarettes, and other deadly trappings of the unholy business.

He explains how to recognize a dope addict, warns of the pusher, and that deadly first "fix." He explains the characteristics of opium, heroin, morphine, marijuana, tells how the victim first experiences ecstasy, quickly followed by loss of interest in friends, home, school, career, everything. Physical degeneration follows in rapid order. "And then, you die," he says simply.

In his pleasant home fronting on Bidwell Park, Chief Evans has a fine collection of opium pipes, many huge affairs made to simulate walking sticks. One is fashioned from solid green jade, probably quite valuable.

In 1957 the Chief took leave of absence, touring most countries of Europe, and studying police methods in use in these nations. American Embassies arranged contacts, and provided linguists. He visited and dined in many typical European homes, where he was impressed with the respect with which these children treat their parents and elders.

The standardized system of traffic symbols in use all over Europe might well be adopted in this country, he believes. He was impressed with Scotland Yard, its

many scientific aids in crime detection, and the high calibre of its personnel. But, among European police departments, our own FBI is generally considered tops in all 'round excellence, he says.

The small but highly efficient force under his command is encouraged to take extra training and special courses in law enforcement, and many do so. Such work does not automatically result in a pay raise, but puts a man in line for better pay in the future. As might be expected, morale is high in this department with loyalty to the Chief, and mutual trust, the first consideration. Should a grievance come up, a man may go first to his sergeant, then to his captain and finally to the Chief. There is also a Personnel Board to help iron out difficulties. Only one man has declined to accept the decision of his superiors while Evans has been Chief. The oldest, in point of service, is Sgt. Leonard Lambert, with fifteen years on the force.

Chico is not a "problem" community, and has no troublesome element. But a twenty-five man Reserve Unit can be called in a moment. The Unit is sworn under the Civilian Defense Act, provide their own guns and equipment.

In vain the Chief and his men tried to recall some exciting crime or disorder, to help enliven this essay. Bank robberies? There never has been a bank robbery, so far as anyone knows.

"Yes, we have worked out a plan of action for such an eventuality," explained Chief Evans. "Frankly, we don't know how it will work. We hope we never find out."

The department is making increasing use of electronic eyes for burglary frustration and detection, installing its own equipment. Store and property owners are advised on the technique of robbery prevention. "But not all follow our advice," said Evans, a little sadly.

Chief Evans is convinced the people of Chico want a clean, orderly, honest city, and he is determined to give it to them. He does not believe it is possible to have an "open" town, without corruption, graft and mounting crime. In his term of office there have been two murders, no kidnappings, a few acts of violence. There was once a burglary ring, but it was busted up.

With just a touch of whimsy, he said: "Frankly, I don't know to what extent our work has been accepted here, whether the people approve or not. Why don't you ask some of them?" We did. We asked ten representative citizens. ALL of them approved his department and his methods, without one exception. Many were high in their praise.

"Has it been rewarding? Yes. It has been a marvelous experience in the study of people, in an opportunity to serve and help my fellow man," said James Evans, gravely.

In his "spare time" the Chief is building a 2800 sq. ft. home, almost literally all by himself. He has laid every concrete block, done all the carpentry, plumbing, cement work, everything. Some sixteen months have gone into the house, and still a lot remains to be done before he and his charming wife can move into it. For hobbies, when he can indulge them, he likes to fish, ride his horse. The Evans' have a grown daughter, and granddaughter, in Auburn, California.

END



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National Police Officers Association of America

The Law Enforcement Digest

Gerald S. Arenberg

Executive Secretary

The National Police Officers Association of America Pistol Team - Qualifications and Requirements

Acknowledgement

Our thanks and appreciation for the preparation of this list of rules and requirements goes to Mr. David O. Moreton, Technical Editor of LAW AND ORDER magazine. For without his expert help this material would not have been available to our members.

We also thank Officer Herbert Range of the Evanston Police Department for his help in reviewing our program and his assistance in drawing up our safety rules as a guide to members.

Section A

Types of Qualification and Classification

Section B

Eligibility

Section C

Arms
Ammunition
Equipment

Section D

Position

Section E

Ranges and Targets

Section F

Courses of Fire and Time Limits

Section G

Scoring—Decision of Ties

Section H

Referee and Witnesses

Section I

Record Firing—Target Disposition

Section J

Rules Not Indicated

Section K

Fraud

Section L

Safety Rules

Section A

Types of Qualification

1. Police "1" (1.)*
2. Practical Police Course (1.)*
3. National Match Course (2.)*
4. Gallery Course (3.)*

Classification

All members of NPOA who hold an NRA Classification will fire in their respective class. Unclassified shooters will fire in the unclassified or Tyro class as specified by NRA rule 19.2 and 19.3. (Quoted below)

19.2—An unclassified competitor is a competitor who has not fired in NRA pistol competition during the previous three years or who has not been classified as a Master. Such competitor shall, unless he can qualify as a Tyro (see Rule 19.3), fire through his first NRA competition (or first competition following

the loss of his classification—Rule 19.9) in the unclassified group, except he may, if he so chooses, be placed in the Master class. A competitor in the unclassified group may compete only for place awards or awards offered in the unclassified group in individual matches.

19.3—Tyro competitors are competitors who have not previously fired in organized, civilian, police or military pistol competitions, regardless of the courses of fire composing such matches. Any tournament sponsor may include in his program a prize schedule of award(s) for the Tyro Class.

Members will compete among others of their own classification, in the following groups:

Unclassified or Tyro
Marksman
Sharpshooter
Expert
Master

Classification will be based upon a minimum of 180 shots as outlined in NRA Pistol Rule 19.15. (Quoted as follows)

19.15—Individual Class averages—Competitors will be classified as follows and NRA Classification Cards issued accordingly:

Class	Average
Master	91.0 and above
Expert	85.0 to 90.99
Sharpshooter	80.0 to 84.99
Marksman	Below 80.0

19.16—Establishing Classification—A competitor will be officially classified by the NRA when the total score for a minimum of one hundred and eighty (180) shots has been reported for either indoor or outdoor. However, classification averages will be computed only after the total score for a tournament or league has been posted and, therefore, the average may be based on a greater number of shots, but will not be based upon a lesser number. Total scores so reported to the NRA will be posted to the Classification Control Card for the competitor concerned. When the scores for the stated minimum of one hundred and eighty (180) shots (or more if this minimum is reached during the scores of any tournament or league) have been so posted the average score per ten (10) shot string will be computed. Should the competitor's average for one hundred and eighty

(180) shots be above 84.99 then an additional one hundred and eighty (180) shots will be required and his classification will be arrived at by dividing the total score for the three hundred and sixty (360) shots by the number of ten (10) shot strings represented. The competitor will be sent an Official NRA Classification Card based on the average so computed and according to the table in rule 19.15.

An individual in a Master class may upon application to the NRA be certified as a Lifetime Master and will be issued a special card so indicating. A competitor may be a Lifetime Master for one type of competition and in a lower class for other types. The election herein provided for, once made, shall be irrevocable.

Section B Eligibility

1. Competitor must be a member of NPOA in good standing.
2. As specified in the match program in advance.

Section C

Arms

1. Pistol or Revolver

Any safe pistol or revolver, caliber as specified in program.

- 1a. Center-fire pistols (single shot or semi-automatic) or revolvers of .32 caliber or larger; including .45 caliber pistols and revolvers; barrel length, including cylinder, not more than ten inches; trigger pull not less than 2½ pounds, except .45 caliber semi-automatic pistols not less than 3½ pounds. Sights may be fixed or adjustable but not over ten inches apart. All standard or normal safety features of weapon must operate properly.

2. .22 Caliber Pistol and Revolver

Any pistol, single shot or semi-automatic or revolver using a .22 caliber rim-fire cartridge having an over-all length of not more than 1.1 inches and with a lead or alloy bullet not greater than .23" in diameter and weighing not more than 40 grains. Barrel length, including cylinder, not more than ten inches; sights may be adjustable but not over ten inches apart. Trigger pull not less than 2 pounds.

Ammunition

1. Service or Duty—full charge ball cartridge ammunition of commercial or government manufacture.
2. Any ammunition of any description that may be fired without danger to other

(Continued on Next Page)

*Key

1. Center Fire Arms only
2. Center Fire and Rim Fire
3. Center Fire or Rim Fire



The Law Enforcement Digest

Pistol Team . . . (From Page 75)

- competitors, range, personnel or equipment.
3. Prohibited—All types of Pyrotechnic ammunition, i.e., tracer, incendiary or similar armor piercing ammunition.

Equipment

1. Spotting scopes—The use of a telescope to spot shots is permitted.
2. Shooting Kits—a shooting kit may be taken to the firing line or point when it is of such size and construction as not to interfere with the shooters on adjacent firing points.
3. Gloves—may be worn which do not form an artificial support.

General

All devices or equipment which may facilitate shooting and which are not mentioned in these rules or which are contrary to the spirit of these rules and regulations, are forbidden. The Official Referee or Executive Officer shall have the right to examine a shooter's apparel. The responsibility shall be upon the competitor to submit questionable equipment prior to the beginning of a match so that it will not inconvenience either the competitor or the official.

Section D

Position

Standing—All portions of the competitor's body, clothing and handgun must be clear of all forms of artificial support. The handgun must be held in one hand. The position of the other arm and hand must not be used in any way to assist or support the gun. The competitor's body or feet may not rest upon, be in advance, or touch the ground in advance of the firing line. The shooting arm may extend beyond the firing line. A competitor may not interfere in any way with competitors on adjacent firing points.

Other—As specified in the match program, i.e., P.P.C. Prone, Sitting, Kneeling, etc.

Firing Line—In front of the firing points—targets are hung or mounted on frames at specified distances measured from this line in front of a safe backdrop.

Firing Point—A minimum width of four feet, each point must be numbered to correspond with the target frames. That position occupied by each individual competitor immediately to the rear of the firing line from which the course of fire is to be fired.

Section E

Ranges

1. **Outdoors**—Registered NPOA Competition
 - 25 yards from target to firing line
 - 50 yards from target to firing line
 - Police "L"
 - 15 yards from target to firing line
 - 25 yards from target to firing line
 - Practical Police Course
 - 7 yards from silhouette target to firing line
 - 25 yards from silhouette target to firing line
 - 50 yards from silhouette target to firing line
 - 60 yards from silhouette target to firing line
2. **Indoors**—Gallery Course
 - 50 feet from target to firing line
 - 20 yards from target to firing line

Targets

Only National Rifle Association approved targets may be used for registered NPOA competition.

Police "L" target

- U. S. Army targets or equivalent of the following dimensions overall 4 feet x 6 feet
- 10 ring—5.000 inches
 - 9 ring—8.625 inches
 - 8 ring—12.125 inches
 - 7 ring—15.625 inches
 - 6 ring—19.125 inches
 - 5 ring—22.625 inches
 - 4 ring—27.125 inches
 - 3 ring—46.125 inches
 - 2 Balance of target

Practical Police Course

The new X Ring Colt Silhouette target or, when deemed advisable by the match sponsors, the upper half of the International 25 meter Rapid Fire target mounted on an Army E silhouette.

Gallery

Official National Rifle Association targets bearing "Official National Rifle Association" with eagle and shield insignia of the association.

Section F

Courses of Fire and Time Limits

Outdoors—National Match Course

- 25 yards Slow Fire; 10 rounds, 10 minutes, 1 string
- 25 yards Timer Fire; 5 rounds, 20 seconds, 2 strings
- 25 yards Rapid Fire; 5 rounds, 10 seconds, 2 strings
- at
- 50 yards Slow Fire Target
- at
- 25 yards Timed Fire Target
- at
- 25 yards Rapid Fire Target

Police "L"

- 25 yards Slow Fire; 5 rounds, 5 minutes, 2 strings
- 15 yards Timed Fire; 5 rounds, 20 seconds, 2 strings
- 15 yards Rapid Fire; 5 rounds, 10 seconds, 2 strings
- at

Police "L" target or 50 yard Slow Fire Target and 25 yard Timed Fire and Rapid Fire Targets

Practical Police Course

- 7 yards double action from hip; 10 rounds in 25 seconds
- 25 yards double action; kneeling, weak and strong hand from barricade; 15 rounds, 90 seconds
- 50 yards single action; sitting, prone, weak and strong hand from barricade; 20 rounds, 2 minutes 45 seconds
- 60 yards single action; prone; 5 rounds, 35 seconds

Indoors—Gallery Course

- 50 feet or 20 yards
- Slow Fire, 5 rounds, 5 minutes, 2 strings
- Timed Fire, 5 rounds, 20 seconds, 2 strings
- Rapid Fire, 5 rounds, 10 seconds, 2 strings
- at
- Slow Fire, Timed Fire and Rapid Fire targets

Note: Times indicated are per string of five or ten rounds.

Section G

Scoring

Scoring will be done after each 5 or 10 shot string

on target frames; or at firing line; or at statistical office; or in target pit.

In order to prevent questions the following sections are quoted from the NRA Pistol Rule Book:

14.3—How to score—a shot hole, the lead edge of which comes in contact with the outside of the bullseye or scoring rings of a target, is given the higher value. A scoring gauge approved by the NRA will be used to determine the value of close shots. The higher value will be allowed in those cases where the flange on the approved gauge touches the scoring ring. No scoring gauge will be used unless the diameter of the scoring flange is within these limits:

- .22 caliber, .2225"-.224"
- .32 caliber, .310"-.314"
- .38 caliber, .355"-.359"
- .44 caliber, .428"-.430"
- .45 caliber, .450"-.454"

(a) In case of keyholed or tipped shots the higher value is awarded if the lead edge of the bullet hole touches the scoring ring of higher value even though the hole is elongated to the bullet's length rather than being a circle of the bullet's diameter.

(b) In case of skid shots the higher value is awarded if the lead edge of the bullet hole touches the scoring ring of higher value, except the value of a skid shot may not be more than one ring higher than the original point of bullet contact with the target.

14.4—Misses—Hits outside the scoring rings are scored as misses. (Except as provided in 14.3 (b))

14.5—Early or late shots—When stationary target frames are used, if any shots are fired at the target before the command "Commence Firing" or after the command "Cease Firing" the shots of highest value equal to the number fired in error will be scored as misses.

14.6—All Shots Count—All shots fired by the competitor after he has taken his position at the firing point will be counted in his score, even if the pistol is accidentally discharged.

14.7—Hits on Wrong Target—Hits on the wrong target are scored as misses.

14.8—Ricochets—A hole made by a ricochet bullet does not count as a hit and will be scored as a miss. It must be noted that a bullet which keyholes is not necessarily a ricochet.

14.9—Visible Hits and Close Groups—As a general rule only those hits which are visible will be scored. An exception will be made in the case where the grouping of three or more shots is so close that it is possible for a required shot or shots to have gone through the enlarged hole without leaving a mark. In this case the shooter will be given the benefit of the doubt and scored a hit.

14.10—Excessive Hits—If more than the required number of hits appear on the target, any shot which can be identified by the type or bullet hole as having been fired by some competitor other than the competitor assigned to that target or as having been fired in a previous string will be pasted and will not be scored. If more than the required number of hits then remain on the target a complete new score will be fired and the



original score will be disregarded, except (a) if all hits are of equal value the score will be recorded as the required number of hits of that value, (b) if the competitor wishes to accept a score equal to the required number of hits of lowest value, he shall be allowed to do so, or (c) if a competitor fires less than the prescribed number of shots through his own fault, and there should be more hits on the target than the shots fired, he will be scored the number of shots of highest value equal to the number he fired and given a miss for each unfired cartridge. This shall not be considered a re-fire as outlined in Rule 9.24. (NRA Rule Book)

14.14—Scorer's Duties

(a) When targets are scored before removal from the frame the scorer records the value of each hit on score card while holding that card in such position that competitor may see score being recorded. While marking score on card the scorer announces each hit value in an audible tone of voice. Example: "Target Number 2, 2 tens, 2 nines and 1 seven." It is the duty of each competitor to watch the marking of his score on score card and to challenge such scoring immediately if he believes scoring to be incorrect. After each target is scored shot holes are pasted or target is changed.

(b) When targets are scored after removal from target frames, they are removed by target detail on the command, "Change Targets" and given to the statistical office for official scoring.

14.15—Score Card—Score cards will be prepared by the statistical office and delivered to the range officers who will check the target assignments of each competitor as he reports at the firing point, then give the score card to the scorer. At the conclusion of each relay range officers will take up the score cards and deliver them to the statistical office.

14.16—Erasures on Score Cards—A scorer is not permitted to make any erasures, corrections or changes on the score card. If correction is necessary, it must be made and initialed by the Range Officer. To make correction, the Range Officer draws a line, or lines, through the incorrect score and places correct score above, adding his initials opposite the correct score. When targets are scored in pit the record value of any shot will not be changed (except when re-disked or re-marked) unless some special message with reference to it is received by the Range Officer from one of the Pit Officers.

14.25—Position On Score Card of Refired Scores—When a new string is fired because of re-fire, the new score will be recorded in the sequence in which the new score is fired with respect to the completed strings fired earlier.

Ties—Again in order to prevent question the following sections are quoted from the NRA Pistol Rule Book.

15.2—Value of "X"—In all matches where the X is scored an X is a hit of highest value.

15.3—Single Stage—At any range or stage ties will be ranked by applying the following steps, (a) to (f) inclusive, in the order listed below:

- (a) By the greatest number of Xs.
- (b) By the fewest misses.
- (c) By the fewest hits of lowest value.

(d) By the fewest hits of next lowest value, etc.

(e) In slow fire individual matches by inverse order of shots counting singly from the last shot to the first shot (this will be applied only when targets are being scored after each shot.)

(f) In matches scored in strings of five or ten shots by the highest ranking score in last string, by highest ranking score in next to last string, etc. (If still a tie apply Rule 15.10)

15.4—Multiple Stage—In matches fired in stages, ties will be ranked by applying following steps, (a) to (d) inclusive, in the order listed below:

- (a) By the greatest number of Xs.
- (b) By the highest ranking score at rapid fire; if still a tie, rank each timed fire score by applying Rule 15.3. If this does not break tie apply Rule 15.4(c)
- (c) By the highest ranking score at timed fire; if still a tie, rank each timed fire score by applying Rule 15.3. If this does not break tie apply Rule 15.4(d)
- (d) By the highest ranking total slow fire score (including both single and multiple stage match slow fire scores as shown in Rule 15.3). If still a tie see Rule 15.10.

15.10—Unbreakable Tie—In case a tie cannot be ranked under the provisions of the above rules of this section the Executive Officer will direct that the tie be decided and prizes awarded under such one of the following plans as appears necessary or advisable.

- (a) By firing of a complete or partial score under the original match conditions or at longest range of the match.
- (b) By drawing of lots for merchandise, medal or trophy awards and combining any cash awards to which those tied may be entitled and equal division of such cash among those tied.

Section H

NPOA Official Referee—Witnesses

Referee—Any duly authorized individual member of the NPOA or departmental head of a local or state law enforcement agency.

Witnesses—Any two responsible individuals other than the competitor or competitors, or his (or her) family. Record scores must be fired in the presence of both witnesses and official referee.

Section I

Record Firing—Target Disposition

For qualification only the official score card properly executed and witnessed by the referee and witnesses need be forwarded to NPOA headquarters—(see sample card). Individual NPOA championship; the targets must be rolled and placed in a mailing tube addressed as indicated in the official announcement or program. The scoring of the targets will then be verified and ties broken as indicated in the official rules.

NPOA team championship targets will be processed in the same manner as above (individual championship).

Section J

Rules Not Indicated

In cases where a situation arises not covered by these rules the official referee may refer to the current Official Pistol Rule Book of

the National Rifle Association. The rules as set forth here are to be considered as final and decisions based on these rules shall be binding on all individual competitors and teams.

Section K

Fraud

Any evidence of fraud on the part of any contestant, team or organization shall be just cause for refusing or recalling any award and the offender or offenders may be permanently disqualified.

Section L

Safety Rules

1. Never handle, point, or look over the sights of a firearm without first opening it to be sure it is not loaded, unless at the firing point with the arm pointed toward the target.
2. Never glance into a pistol or revolver once and decide it is not loaded. Look twice—once to see that it is not loaded, and the second time to be sure you were right.
3. Under no circumstances is a pistol or revolver to be loaded or cocked except when at the firing point and then only when facing the target.
4. Never turn around and speak to any person behind you when at the firing point without opening the cylinder of your revolver or locking back the slide of an automatic pistol and placing the arm on the shooting bench before turning around.
5. Never leave the firing point without unloading the weapon, viz., opening the cylinder of the revolver or removing the magazine and locking back the slide of an automatic pistol.
6. In case of a mis-fire, keep the firearm pointed toward the target for at least ten seconds before opening the cylinder or pulling back the slide of an automatic pistol.
7. No one except the Range Officer (Instructor) is to talk to a shooter when on the firing line.
8. Firearms shall be loaded on the range only after position is taken on the firing point and after command "LOAD" has been given by the Range Officer or Instructor.
9. Revolvers and automatic pistols shall be loaded with the muzzles pointed down the range in the direction of the target. They shall never be loaded when the arm is pointed toward yourself or another person.
10. Always be careful to see that there is no obstruction in the muzzle or barrel of a firearm before shooting.
11. Persons using the range must place used targets and empty shell cases in the receptacles provided for those purposes and must keep the range in a neat condition.
12. The Range Officer or any other individual whom he may designate, is the commanding officer on the range. His orders must be obeyed to the letter. The Range Officer has the authority to order any individual to leave the range for a violation of any of the rules, or for conduct which will endanger personnel and/or equipment.

END



National Police Officers Association of America

The Law Enforcement Digest

Gerald S. Arenberg
Executive Secretary

News from Local State Lodges

The amendment of the by-laws which authorized local lodges as well as state lodges has received overwhelming support from members. Many new local lodges that have been formed include:

New Jersey Lodge No. 2—Wanaque
Clarence Montanye, Chairman
New York Lodge No. 2—Brooklyn
Sam J. Glasser, Chairman
Kansas Lodge No. 2—Great Bend
Sgt. L. Townsend, Secretary
Maryland Lodge No. 2—Baltimore
Fred Pearson, Chairman
Massachusetts Lodge No. 3—Braintree
Fred Leo, Chairman
Massachusetts Lodge No. 2—South-
bridge
Ovide Desrosiers, Chairman
Pennsylvania Lodge No. 2—Brownsville
Joseph Borsody, Chairman
Pennsylvania Lodge No. 3—Turtle
Creek

George C. George, Chairman

The lodges report dances, social events, and other similar activities in their area. Any group of police officers may start a lodge with five or more members. Details are available from the national office.

Now Available

A supply of lapel pins has arrived and may be ordered by members. Price is \$1.00 postpaid.

To A Retired Policeman

by Officer Donald E. Reinert
Manchester, N. H.

Where is the man who used to walk
Each day upon their street?
The friend who used to stop and talk—
The policeman on the beat.

Where on life's corner cold and bare
Will childhood find some one as true?
This day no children gather there
To meet the man in blue.

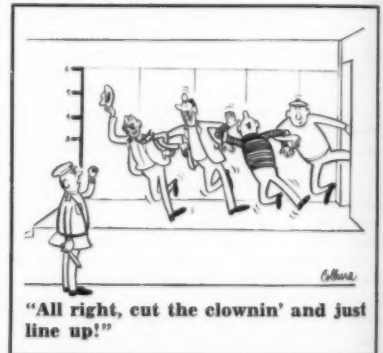
Where is the man who used to be
Once part of every day they knew?
No matter now, they'll never see
Him all dressed up in blue.

His memory will never dim
As long as little children live.
With every passing thought of him—
He had so much to give.

Member's Hobby Pays Off

Officer Cliff Schau, of the Elmwood Park Police Department, Illinois, studied leather craft in the armed forces and has turned his vast knowledge into a hobby with a profit. He makes some of the most beautiful hand carved holsters available.

Police officers who would be interested in a new holster with their initials carved in, should contact Officer Schau at the Elmwood Park Police Station, or write to him at his home, 2644 N. 75th Court.



APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP—NATIONAL POLICE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

(Please Print)

Name _____ Date of Birth _____ Occupation _____

Home Address _____ City/or/Town _____ Zone _____ State _____

I am a full-time Police Officer and am employed by the following Police Department or Agency:

Employer _____ Position _____ Badge No. (if any) _____

Business Address _____ Dist. _____ City/or/Town _____ State _____

Beneficiary _____ Relationship _____ Immediate Superior's Name _____

— MEMBERSHIP OATH —

I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the United States of America. Further, that I have never engaged in disloyal or subversive activities against the United States of America. I fully understand that I must be a full-time law enforcement officer to be eligible for membership.

Recommended By _____ Signature of Applicant _____

Enclose Annual Dues of \$5.00 and Return to Exec. Secy., National Police Officers Association of America,
100 W. Chicago Ave., Chicago 10, Ill.

IMPORTANT — ALLOW 30 DAYS FOR APPLICATION PROCESSING

Advertisement

Delinquency . . . (From Page 55)
nize and accept their role and responsibility in this area than in any of the other mentioned.

Juvenile Protection

8. Provide programs of "juvenile protection" designed to help the pre-delinquent and near-delinquent to a better understanding of himself and his problem and a more wholesome relationship with his peers, his family and his community. The church is particularly well adapted to this role since its interest conveys no punitive or disciplinary overtones, but those of love and concern.

That our youth is the richest product of our nation, that it represents our greatest single natural resource and is our guarantee of future greatness or tragic failure is a well-worn cliché. Cliché or not it is true. If a morally delinquent generation spawns a growing proportion of juvenile delinquents, the social harvest is terrifying to contemplate. Now is the time to set the house in order. This essay seeks to point out ways in which the church may help to do so. END

Norfolk (From Page 54)
have approximately sixty schools and approximately sixty thousand youngsters under eighteen years of age.

In spite of the school situation that existed in this city since September, 1958, we were fortunate to have had a 21.4% reduction in juvenile delinquency for the year 1958. Where does the credit lie? We say the credit belongs to the youngsters themselves. What better proof do we have than that the majority of the youngsters are normal, fun-loving, but still law abiding than the fact that only a few of the total juvenile population cause most of the talk and commit most of the violations. If that be true then perhaps the efforts of the Norfolk Police Youth Bureau are not in vain, and preventive programs by police divisions have proved their worth. END

Word Picture . . . (From Page 38)

Although these men may be friendly citizens of the community, there may be a time when circumstances are different. Having a gun and nightstick on the desk in easy reach of a visitor could be fatal to a busy desk man. Obey the commandment "Thou shalt not tempt . . ." and do not let carelessness be responsible for uncalled for trouble.

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New York 5, N. Y.

For further information circle #118 on R. S. Card

Camera Column (From Page 45)

increase with age. Also, if film is stored in the presence of moisture or heat, and if it is exposed to gases and vapors, it will fog. Gases such as coal gas, benzol, turpentine, hydrogen sulfide, etc. are particularly bad. Film of all types should be stored in a cool dry place, well ventilated and away from all chemicals, chemical fumes and vapors. Film may also be refrigerated according to the manufacturer's recommendations.

Exposure to Unsafe Light

Excessive exposure to unsafe dark-room illumination or to the wrong type of safelight causes a light fog if the exposure occurred before development began, or a partial or complete reversal if it occurred during development. Use the proper safelight at all times.

Exposure to Air During Development

Exposure to air during development may result in aerial fog. This occurs most frequently with developers containing hydroquinone and more frequently when formaldehyde is added to the solution for hot weather processing. Aerial fog may be avoided by not exposing the film to air and by adding desensitizers such as pinakryptol green, phenosafranin and others.

Dichroic Fog

This fog appears as a greenish metallic sheen on the film when it is examined by reflected light and as a brownish red or pinkish tint when looking through the film. This is a two-colored fog. It is caused by fixing the negative in a worn or used fixing bath or a fix-

ing bath lacking acid. It will also occur if ammonia is present. It may also be traced to prolonged development in a worn out or used developer or by a developer containing small traces of sodium sulfide and containing a silver halide solvent such as hypo, ammonia or excessive sulfite.

Dichroic fog can often be eliminated by treating the negative with a weak acid solution of potassium permanganate ($\frac{1}{2}$ gram per liter or 7 grains per quart). The brown permanganate stain which results from its use is removed with a 5% solution of sodium bisulfite.

To eliminate dichroic fog, maintain the acidity of the fixing bath. Always rinse the film between developing and fixing in water or in an acid stop bath. The film must be agitated at regular intervals during both developing and fixing. Do not overwork either the fixer or developer and avoid contamination of the developer. Trays and tanks should be sterilized and cleaned at regular intervals with sodium hypochlorite and hot water.

This discussion will be concluded next month.

Book Reviews (From Page 40)

use of codes because "the greatest fault of too many codes is in the fact that they ruin the ability to interpret a question properly." Another reason is that many officers remember the code—but not what it meant, plus the fact that sometimes the questions do not fit the code.

This book is recommended for your police library, or for your own personal use. Every ambitious officer wants to move up the ladder, and here is a book which provides some of the rungs.

L. E. Lawder

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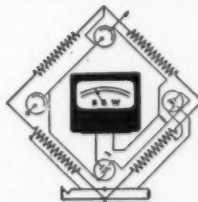


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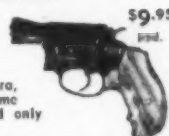
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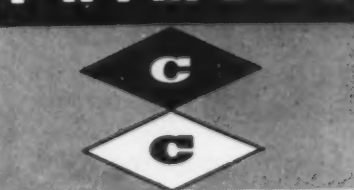
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For further information circle #141 on R. S. Card

PRIMERS



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For further information circle #208 on R. S. Card

IACP (From Page 5)

Organized Crime and Racketeering—Frank S. Hogan, District Attorney or Alfred J. Scotti, Chief Assistant District Attorney, County of New York, New York City

The Role of the Policewoman in the Investigative Function—Mrs. Therese Melchionne, Director of Policewomen, Police Department, New York City

Following the above address will be a symposium entitled **Teamwork in Law Enforcement** with Commissioner Kennedy as moderator. There are thirteen men on the symposium's panel. This session is scheduled to adjourn at 5 P.M.

Tuesday Morning, September 29th

Each morning there is a special training session in the Georgian Room beginning at 7:30 A.M. and lasting until 8:45 A.M. At 9 A.M., the second conference day commences. The following addresses are scheduled:

Organized Crime—Chief Edward J. Allen, Santa Ana, Calif.

Arson—William C. Braun, Chief SA, National Board of Fire Underwriters, Chicago, Ill.

Crime Prevention—Chief Thomas J. Cahill, San Francisco, Calif.

Address—Frank D. O'Connor, District Attorney, Queens County, New York City

Civil Defense—George D. Eastman, Director of Public Safety, Pontiac, Mich.

Public Relations—Chief Herbert

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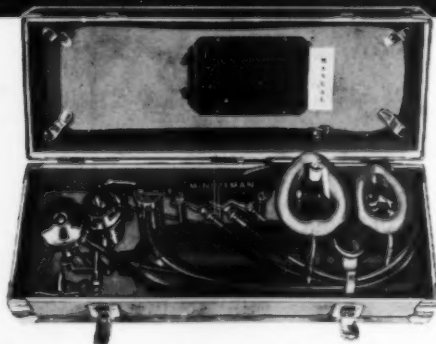
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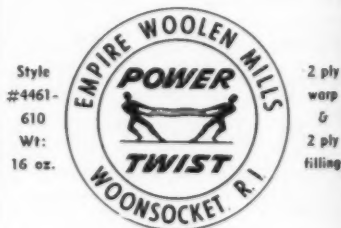
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Uniform Crime Reporting—Chief Stanley R. Schrotel, Cincinnati, Ohio

The Role of the Chaplain—Msgr. Lawrence H. Bracken, Senior Chaplain, Department of Police of the City of New York

Auto Theft—Chief Frank A. Sweeney, Jenkintown, Pa.

Roots of Organized Crime—Myles J. Ambrose, Treasury Dept., Washington, D. C.

Cooperation Between the District Attorney and the Police—Daniel V. Sullivan, District Attorney of Bronx County, New York City

**Tuesday Afternoon,
September 29th**

A special demonstration of electronic computing machines as applied to law enforcement will be given at the office of International Business Machines, 590 Madison Avenue, NYC. This demonstration will be conducted by Dr. John I.

Griffin, Associate Professor of Economics, Baruch School, CCNY, and will begin at 2:30 P.M.

**Wednesday Morning,
September 30th**

This day has been designated for discussion of traffic. As usual the morning session begins at 9 A.M. and the following reports and addresses are scheduled:

Traffic Committee Report—Supt. Joseph D. Rutter, N. J. State Police, Trenton, N. J.

Traffic Division Report—Director Ray Ashworth, Traffic and Field Service Division, IACP Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

IACP Fleet Awards—Col. Charles W. Woodson, Jr., Superintendent, Virginia State Police, First Vice President, IACP

Insurance Institute Program for Highway Safety—Russell I. Brown, President, Insurance Institute for Traffic Safety

Future Program: Automotive Safety Foundation—Joseph Mattson,
(Continued on Page 85)

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The People and The Police

by Judge Irving B. Zeichner

"**N**O MATTER how efficient a police force may be, and no matter how careful to observe civil liberties of long standing, it will always have to fight its way against an undercurrent of opposition and criticism from some of the very elements which it is paid to serve and protect, and to which it is in the last analysis responsible."

So reads a paragraph encountered by applicants to the ranks of New York's "Finest" in the reading comprehension part of a recent patrolmen's examination. According to the answer sheet, this is what the paragraph means in plain English:

"Police forces must expect some opposition from honest, upright citizens."

As famed psychiatrist Karl Menninger put it, it is wonder that the police have been able to sustain their patience, their self-respect, their poise and their ideals as well as they have? For how does the public treat its police conscience and protectors? It looks down upon them, criticizes them, ridicules them, overburdens them, underpays them, depreciates them, attempts to bribe them, and advises all its best young men to stay out of such a lowly, petty, hypocritical and undoubtedly corrupt profession!

Those who pass the entrance examination and other stumbling blocks to the New York Police Academy undergo six months of training as cadets. This encompasses 62 hours of firearms instruction, 192 hours of physical training, 260 hours of classroom instruction and 396 hours in the field and on the beat.

The attitude of "honest, upright citizens" toward the police has received increasing attention in the curriculum of the academy. One classroom lecture deals with how to win friends while serving a summons. The police officer is likened to a salesman with an essential product, one that is paramount in the protection of life and property. Whether he does or does not sell to a prospect depends upon his approach.

"Our product is law enforcement," a police lieutenant tells recruits. "Traffic enforcement to be effective must prove to a motorist or pedestrian that his action may cause loss of life, personal injury or damage to property.

In serving a summons upon a traffic violator, the officer stresses the reason for the summons with a view of accomplishing this purpose."

Another instructor poses the case of a sick or injured member of a minority group who is being assisted by a patrolman in an area where English is not commonly used. Here are the thoughts in the mind of the police and the mind of the public as delineated in a CBS radio documentary called "Rookie to Cop":

The police: I must get information for the many reports required even though I sympathize with the sick and injured person.

The public: Why is he asking all these personal questions? Why does he want to know the name and address of a relative? It is going to be used against us in some way? How callous he is! How indifferent to our plight—prying for information at a time like this!

Now assume that the ambulance doesn't arrive within a reasonable time. These are further thoughts.

The police: I have already called for an ambulance. In twenty minutes I will call again as our rules instruct us. I have rendered first aid and made the person comfortable. Now I must wait until the dispatcher can locate an ambulance. They're all busy now.

The public: He stands there doing nothing. He could get an ambulance here fast if he really wanted to. That's the police attitude toward minority groups.

The fact is that native-born as well as foreign-born residents sometimes find it difficult to understand proper police functioning. One way to narrow the chasm between the people and the police is to elevate the vocation of law enforcement to that of a profession in the real sense of the word. It is a heavy burden for those embarking on a police career but an inevitable one.

The primary role of the police profession in a democratic society is to maintain the delicate balance between the liberty of the individual on the one hand, and the demands of society for protection against crime, on the other. To be successful in this role, according to an annual report of the New York

City department, the policeman must be objective in the performance of his duties. He must be mindful of the civil rights of all the people and can show neither fear nor favor in the discharge of his duties.

"But there is more that he can do," continues the report. "By taking the initiative in relieving the stresses and strains in the complex area of human relations, the police profession can render an invaluable service to the community. The harmony which exists among the diverse groups within its own ranks illustrates the advanced approach of police to the subject of human relations.

"In approaching the problem of crime, the policeman often has to be a sociologist, a psychologist or a big brother as well as a law enforcement officer. The success or failure of the policeman in performing these functions in a democratic society is not only a barometer of our civilization but also a measure of his progress toward professional status.

"Law enforcement is a young profession. Its youth and vitality proclaim its progressiveness. It must welcome the challenge of the times and be prepared to accept changes as it becomes aware of new concepts and new attitudes."

Commissioner Stephen P. Kennedy laid it on the line to the probationary patrolmen when he urged any who felt unable to measure up to the demands of the service to withdraw from the academy. He made it abundantly clear that those who wore the shield were to enforce the law with objectivity to all whom they served.

"Remember it and remember it all ways," he added. "It's a privilege to work for the people of the city of New York—not a right!"

"According to Law"

Involuntary Confession

Petitioner disappeared following a street fight which culminated in a fatal shooting. After the Bronx County grand jury returned a first-degree murder indictment against him, the petitioner called a patrolman friend. He said that he intended to get a lawyer and give himself up.

At 7:10 P.M. the next day, the

petitioner surrendered to authorities. His attorney departed after cautioning him not to answer any questions.

At 7:15 P.M., interrogation of the petitioner began in the District Attorney's office. He requested permission to speak to his attorney but each request was denied. The questioning continued until 12:15 the next morning at which time the petitioner was transferred to a police station.

The petitioner adhered to his attorney's instructions until 3:25 A.M. at which time he succumbed to his friend's play on sympathy and made a statement. He was then taken to police headquarters downtown and a further statement elicited before he was returned uptown some time after 6:00 A.M. while an attempt was made to locate the murder weapon. He was arraigned in court at 10:15 A.M.

Petitioner appealed his conviction of first-degree murder on the ground that his rights under the Fourteenth Amendment had been violated. The United States Supreme Court reversed the conviction and held the confession to be involuntary.

"The abhorrence of society to the use of involuntary confessions does not turn alone on their inherent untrustworthiness. It also turns on the deep-rooted feeling that the police must obey the law while enforcing the law; that in the end life and liberty can be as much endangered from illegal methods used to convict those thought to be criminals as from the actual criminals themselves.

"Petitioner was questioned for virtually eight straight hours before he confessed, with his only respite being a transfer to an arena presumably considered more appropriate by the police for the task at hand. Nor was the questioning conducted during normal business hours, but began in early evening, continued into the night, and did not bear fruition until the not-too-early morning. The drama was not played out, with the final admissions obtained, until almost sunrise. In such circumstances slowly mounting fatigue does, and is calculated to, play its part. The questioners persisted in the face of his repeated refusals to answer on the advice of his attorney, and they ignored his reasonable requests to contact the local attorney whom he had already obtained and who had personally delivered him into the custody of these officers in obedience to the bench warrant.

"We conclude that the petitioner's will was overborn by official pressure, fatigue and sympathy falsely aroused after considering all the facts in their post-indictment setting. Here a grand jury had already found sufficient cause to require petitioner to face trial on a charge of first-degree murder, and the police had an eye-witness to the shooting. The police were not therefore merely trying to solve a crime, or even to absolve a suspect."

IACP (From Page 83)

President, Automotive Safety Foundation

Following these addresses will be a discussion of **Traffic Programs of National Organizations**. Five of the leaders in this field will be on a panel. This panel discussion on **Controlled-Access Highway Use Problems** will continue for the balance of the morning.

Wednesday Evening, September 30th

The Annual Banquet will be held at 7:30 P.M. in the Grand Ballroom. It is suggested that your tickets be purchased as soon as you register. The banquet is always a high spot of the conference and some very fine entertainment is planned.

Thursday Morning, October 1st

As usual the opening session begins at 9 A.M. and the only address scheduled is **Television and the Juvenile** by John M. Braisted, Jr., District Attorney, Richmond County, Staten Island, N. Y.

Following this address the business meeting will take place and the selection of the 1961 conference city will be made. All business reports will be given and the conference will adjourn at 1 P.M.

Special Programs

The IACP State and Provincial Section will meet on Tuesday in the Gold Ballroom of the Hotel Statler. Many interesting discussions are scheduled.

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LEE E. LAWDER

From the Editor

LAST YEAR when the conference of the International Association of Chiefs of Police was held in Miami, three of the chiefs were the guests of a television commentator. One, Chief John D. Holstrom, of Berkeley, California, who was then IACP's president, was asked the simple question, "What are the advantages of being a member of the organization and can the expenditure to attend conventions be justified?"

Chief Holstrom answered with an illustration which proved his point that the expenditure is more than justified. He said he had received word that a suspect in a robbery and

murder case was residing at a certain address in the City of Atlanta, Georgia. He reached for the phone and in a matter of minutes was speaking to Chief Jenkins. He explained the case and asked him to send two detectives to interrogate the man. The Atlanta chief was happy to cooperate with his friend from Berkeley. Before twenty-four hours had passed, the two were speaking again. Contact had been made with the suspect and it was definitely proved that he was not in California at the time of the crime.

Did belonging to an organization benefit the city? Chief Holstrom asked the interviewer to mentally add up the cost of two men's fare to and from Atlanta, their living expenses, plus the loss of their services while away from the city—and all for naught.

This illustration is one specific instance in which a city was saved money because their chief made it a practice to attend police confer-

ences. There are many other benefits that cannot be evaluated in money.

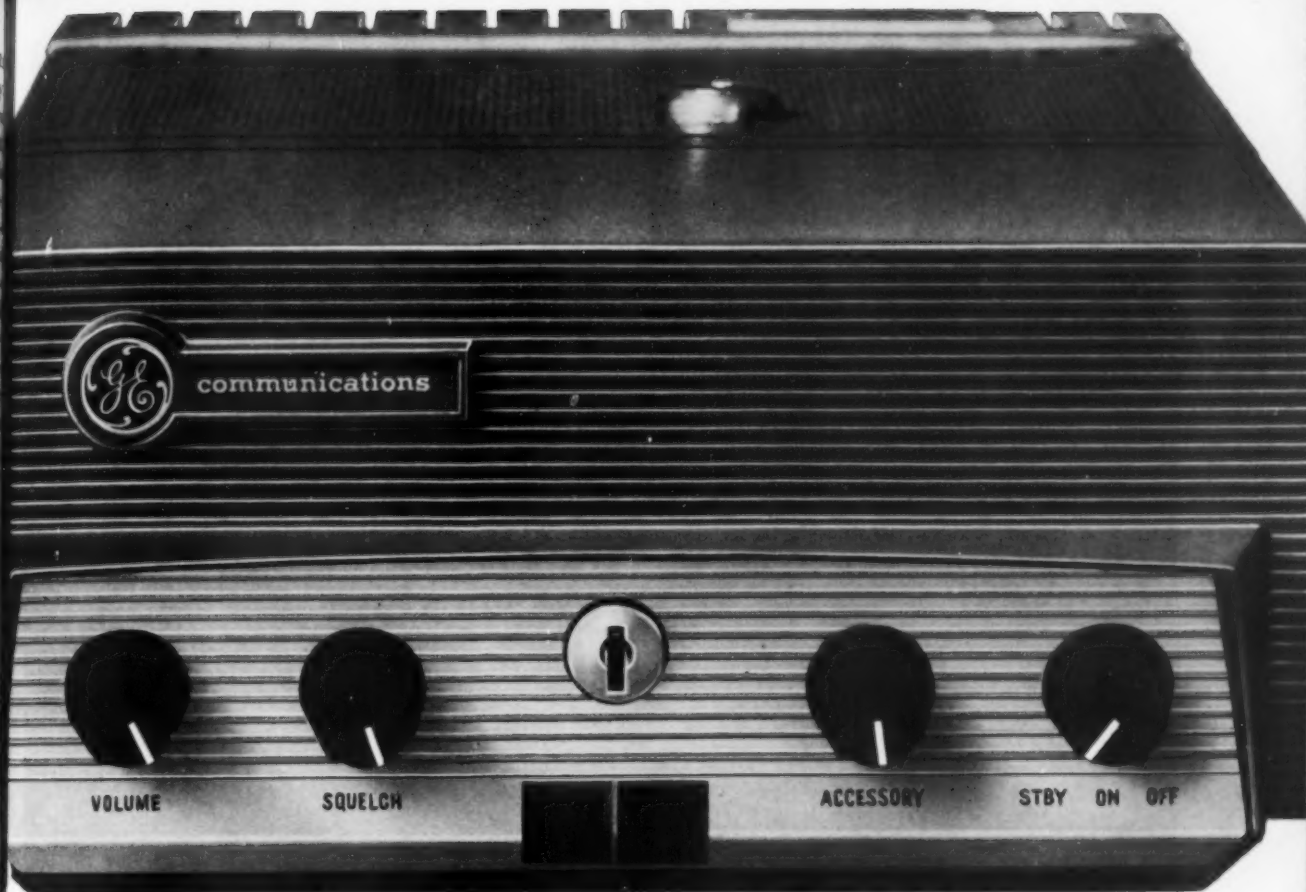
The members of the IACP and administrators in law enforcement. They have long ago attended schools for police training and are now interested in providing in-service training programs for the men in their departments. However, no professional man ever stops learning, and one of the surest methods of increasing knowledge is by the association with other men in the same profession so that there can be an interchanging of methods and ideas.

We believe it is important for every man in law enforcement to associate himself with some professional organization. There are many such organizations in our country all with the one aim—to make the police in the United States the most respected in the world.

City Fathers, and those controlling the purse strings of the treasury, should recognize the importance of investing in conference trips for their chief since these will help him to do the best job possible. END

Index To Advertisers

Agramonte, Inc., Ed	81	Gerber Mfg. Co.	85	Olin Mathieson Chemical Corp.	21
Aluminum Plumbing Fixture Corp.	14	Graflex, Inc.	42	Pallisade Leather Case Co.	56
American Badge Company	85	Greenblatt, Charles	20	Phelps Engineering Co.	24
American Weapons Corp.	30	Guns, Inc.	81	Pitt Co., F. Morton	15, 44
Amplifier Corp. of America	40	Halligan, M. A.	50	Police Science Production	41
Arctic Fur Cap Corp.	66	Halperin Co., Inc., A. E.	83	Public Sports Shops	26
Associated Designers	15	Hartford Institute of Criminology, Inc.	28	Pye Corporation of America	62
Associated Research, Inc.	12	Hebard Guns, Gil	26	Q. O. S. Corporation	71
Audio Equipment Co., Inc.	79	Highway Outfitting Co., Inc.	66	R & K Associates	58
B & W Associates	81	Hulme Firearm Company	81	Reeves Brothers, Inc.	39
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co.	70	Institute of Applied Science	29	Reeves Company, Inc.	32
Berndt-Bach	43	International Juvenile Officers Association	51-55	Rhodes, Inc., M. H.	67
Blackinton & Co., Inc., V. H.	16	Intoximeter Association	80	Richards Company, S. H.	22
Bucheimer Company, J. M.	22	Kantor & Company, M. G.	81	Rotolape, Inc.	58
Cascade Cartridge, Inc.	81	Kenya Corp.	73	Russell Uniform Company	79
Cirillo, Joseph A.	80	Kleinschmidt Div., Smith-Corona Marchant, Inc.	57	S & H Laboratories	14
Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg. Co., Inc.	25	Kohaut, Inc., John C.	73	Scott Aviation Corp.	55
Daisy Manufacturing Co.	24	Lake Erie Chemical Company	23	Shrank's Uniform Sales	80
Darley & Company, W. S.	40	Lavigne, Inc., Donald S.	8	Shure Brothers, Inc.	48
Deleahanty Correspondence School	32	LAW AND ORDER	28, 82	Sirchie Finger Print Laboratories	45
Detroit Bullet Trap Company	27	LAW AND ORDER Book Dept.	38, 45	Sireno Company, Inc.	83
Diamond Police Equipment Co.	31	Leece-Neville Company	60, 61	Smith, Patterson	81
Douglas & Sturgess	69	Lehmann, John S.	40	Some's Uniforms	24
DuPont de Nemours & Co., Inc., E. I.	35	Mocchi and Company	34	Stephenson Corporation	82
Ellis Mills Corp.	9	Magee-Hale Park-O-Meter Company	19	Stillwater Worsted Mills, Inc.	33
Emerson Company, J. H.	18	Maier-Lavaty Company	36	Stoelting Company, C. H.	47
Empire Woolen Mills	82	Marwyn Company	32	Teptex, Inc.	38
Everson-Ross, Inc.	69	McAvoy Target Equipment Co., Inc.	25	Trilling, Emanuel	39
Falcon Alarm Co., Inc.	69	Meade Textiles, Inc.	39	U-C-Lite Manufacturing Co.	40
Faurot, Inc.	13	Metcalf Brothers & Company	88	Ultra-Violet Products, Inc.	70
Federal Laboratories, Inc.	30	Minnesota Mining & Mfg. Co.	49	University Loudspeakers, Inc.	59
Federal Sign and Signal Corp.	63	Motorola Communications & Electronics, Inc.	2	Vantage Press, Inc.	81
Fisher Company, Inc., Oscar	44	Mount Vernon Mills	17	Warrenton Woolen Co.	39
Forbes Stamp Company	81	National Police Officers Association of America	75-78	Wayland, David	81
Ford Motor Company	79	National Safety Company	37	Wentworth-Forman Company, Inc.	81
Frielich, Robert S.	81	National Training Center of Lie Detection	47	Wide Awake Shirt Company	74
Fyr-Fyter Company	38	Nielsen-Rionda, Inc.	62	Williams Gun Sight Company	27
General Electric Co.	87			Wisler Western Arms	26



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